MARCH 20, 1948

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 63, NO. 24 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Life With Uncle Sam

WE HAVE just read, in this week's *Life*, an article urging customs union between this country and the United States. While we are very happy that our neighbors love us so much that they want to pull down the walls between our two houses, we are rather unwilling to do so without more thought than the editors of *Life* seem to have given the matter so far.

To begin with, they do not seem to know what sort of people we are and how we spend most of our time; they have not heard that this country was built up to serve overseas markets and that we should have to change our ways entirely, in many parts of the country, if we engaged in north-and-south trade largely to the exclusion of east-and-west trade.

Another matter that they brush aside without serious consideration is the likelihood (we should say the certainty) that complete free trade between the two countries would lead to complete political union. We have an idea that, just at the present time in the history of the world, the thirteen million people in Canada are doing a better job, for themselves as well as for the one-hundred-and-forty millions in the United States, by standing on their own feet and by strengthening the British Commonwealth rather than by joining U.S.A.

In addition to a strong sense of Manifest Destiny, *Life's* editors have two arguments for customs union. First, they feel that because we Canadians have a shortage of U.S. dollars they are under some obligation to offer union and we are under some obligation to accept. But on that basis they will be offering customs union to almost every country in the world; within the larger group, along with China, Argentina, and France (to mention three of the best qualified on a dollar-shortage basis) we should all be one happy family together.

Second, the editors say that Great Britain is so concerned with Europe that she would readily give "a mother's blessing to the union." But Britain's effort to lead European recovery will mean that she will need more food and materials than ever from this continent. On the dollar-shortage basis, the mother-country's already excellent qualifications for joining the customs union will be even better. Surely *Life* knows that you cannot have a marriage without a mother-in-law.

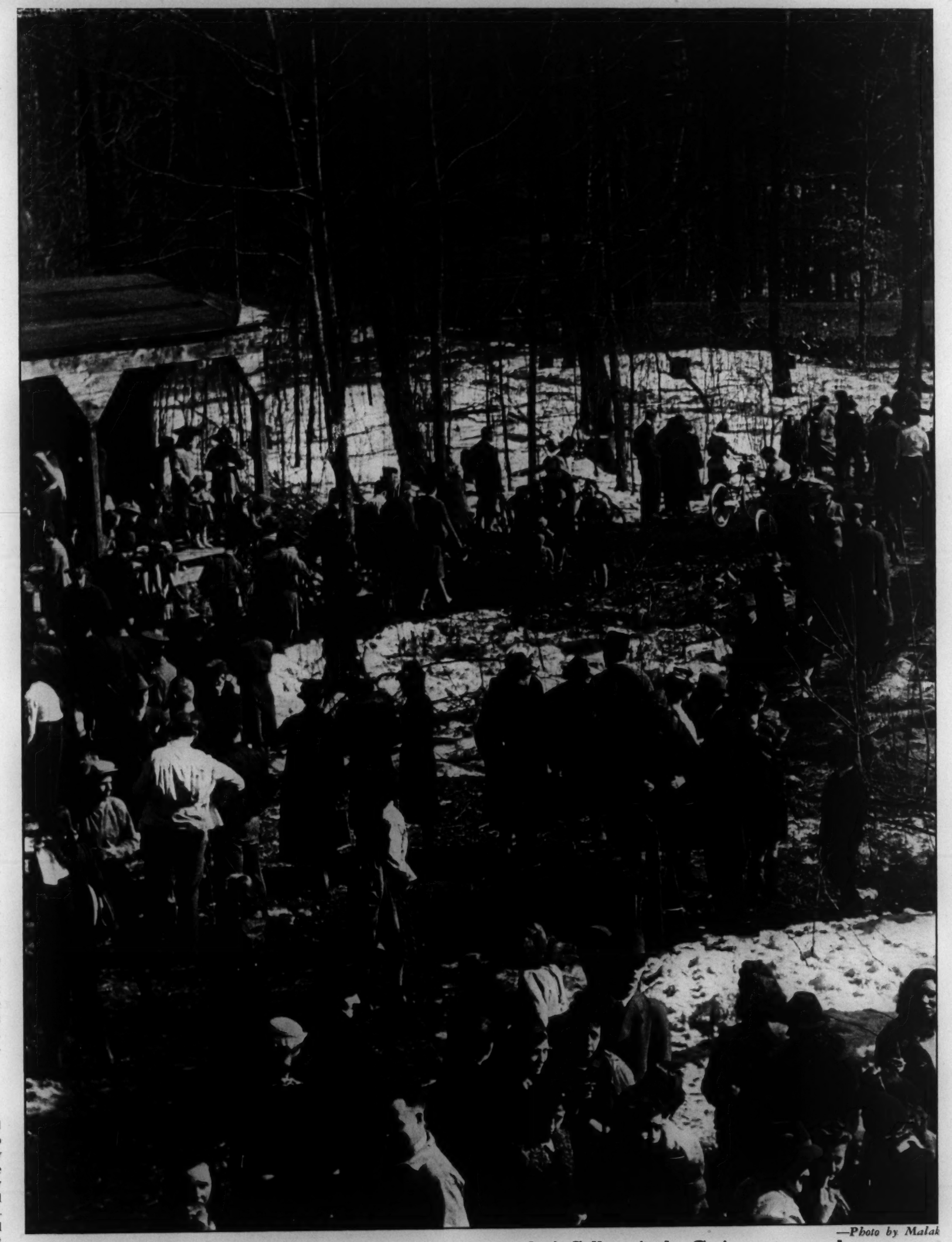
On page 20 we publish the first of two articles on these matters. It suggests that, after a period of adjustment, most Canadians would have a rather higher standard of living in a customs union, but that we should be giving up our freedom (for what it is worth in the world today) to Washington. While we do not think that the offer of *Life* is worse than death, we are not yet quite ready to abandon ourselves to the pleasures of being "kept" by Uncle Sam. We should like Uncle Sam to think it over seriously too.

Freedom by Law

THE very great difficulty which attends all attempts to prevent by law the putting into practice of certain regrettable, but regrettably common, prejudices based on differences of race and religion is once more brought to mind by Mr. Grummett's bill "to protect certain civil rights" now reintroduced into the Ontario legislature. This bill enacts that every person shall enjoy the right to obtain employment without discrimination based on any of the prohibited reasons; and it imposes penalties on any person who deprives or attempts to deprive any other person of the full enjoyment of this right. The principle is admirable; the practice is going to be extremely difficult.

The difficulty arises from the necessity of proving that any refusal to give employment to a particular individual is due to the "race, creed, religion, color or ethnic or national origin" of that individual. There are so many other and not illegal reasons which the refuser can put

(Continued on Page Five)



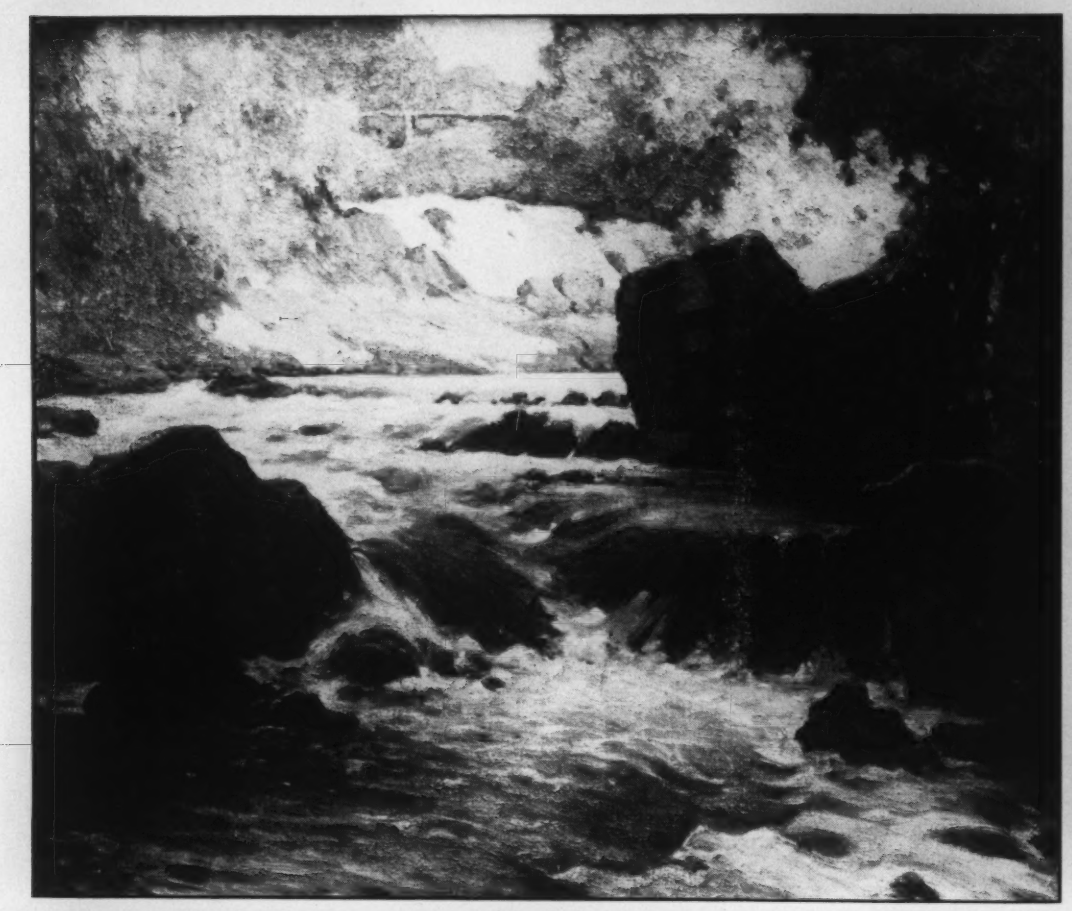
—*Photo by Malak*

Ottawa crowds hike to the maple groves of St. Alexandre's College in the Gatineau to sample syrup.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Stalin a More Efficient Conqueror Than Hitler	David Scott	6
But Italy Can Still Be Saved	Willson Woodside	14
Under "Customs Union," U.S.A. Would Run Canada	Wynne Plumptre	20
Can Children Thrive on Oleomargarine?	Helen Claire Howes	27
The High Cost of Doing Business	P. M. Richards	38

Growing Recognition of Art's Place in Society



Annual exhibition of 76-year-old Ontario Society of Artists is now at Toronto Art Gallery. This canvas of "Brooks Falls" is by the late J. W. Beatty, who specialized in landscapes.

Members of the famed Group of Seven first exhibited with O.S.A. One of them was Arthur Lismer, R.C.A., who painted this rugged canvas "Pine Wrack, Georgian Bay."

"Caro Adams," early portrait by the late G. A. Reid who is honored by a memorial exhibition this year. He was president of the Society 1897-1902.

By Paul Duval

WITH its current exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto, the Ontario Society of Artists enters its fourth quarter-century. For the past seventy-five years, this provincial group has held regular showings of pictures by Ontario painters. The oldest Canadian art society, it has played a major pioneer role in the development of Canadian painting.

The O.S.A. was founded by a young group of aspiring artists in June, 1872. Its original members were quite different from present-day Canadian painters in outlook. They were mostly English-born and painted the Ontario landscape through eyes accustomed to seashore mists and pastoral scenery. But they held a vision of future generations of Canadian-born artists, who would paint the new land in a manner rising out of its climate, topography and society. As L.A.C. Panton, a past president of the Society, has remarked: "They were humble men, but not little... They stood staunchly against all the winds of political prejudice and public apathy in order to give life to their ideals."

THROUGH the ensuing years, the Ontario Society has nurtured a wide variety of art. Out of its activities developed both the conservative Royal Canadian Academy and the radical Group of Seven. In spite of its paradoxical character, it has been a proving-ground and a source of encouragement for many generations of worthy painters. And it has helped to develop some of the finest artists Canada has known. Tom Thomson was among its members; and the Society first hung canvases by members of the rebel Group of Seven.

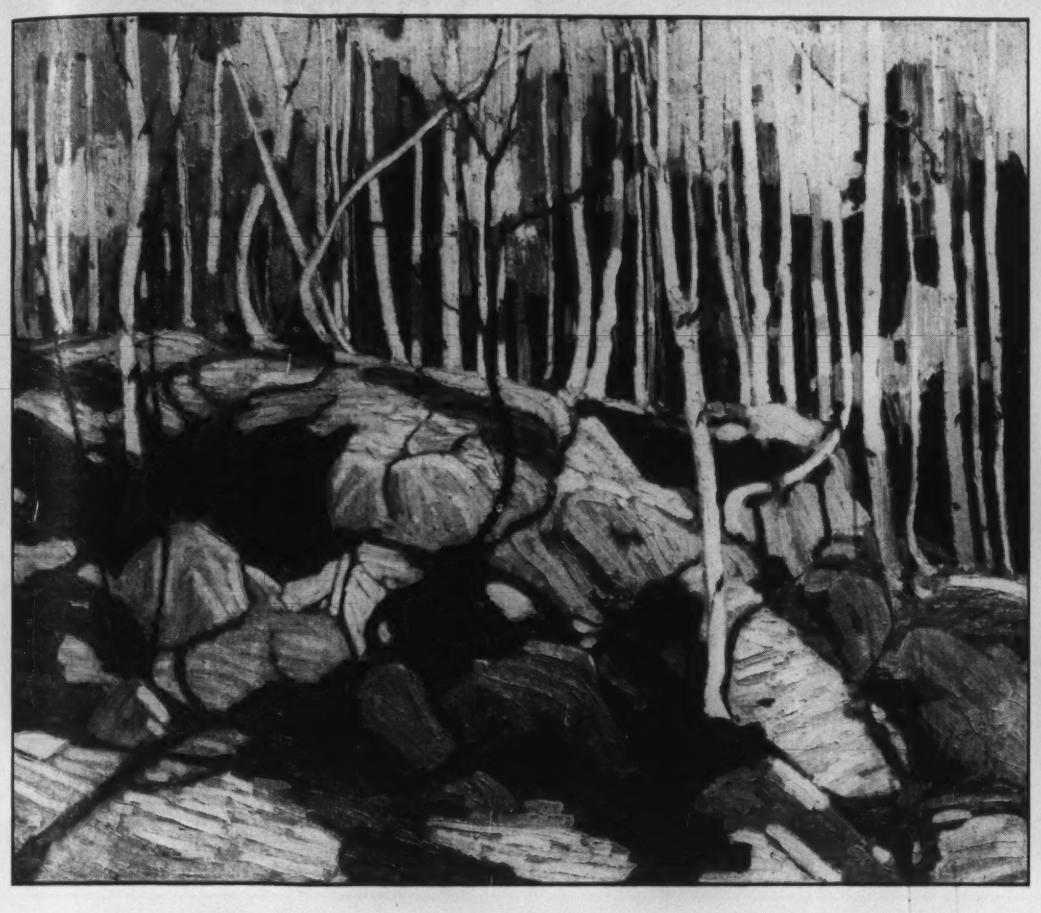
The important artists whose work found a regular place in the Ontario Society of Artists' annual exhibitions form a cross-section of artistic endeavor in Ontario. The mellow, gold and grey canvases of Homer Watson, with their Old World accent, found a place beside the vibrant native visual lyrics of Tom Thomson. The robust northern tapestries of J. E. H. MacDonald hung beside mist-ridden, conservative seascapes by Robert Gagen. J. W. Beatty's hearty realism and Frank Carmichael's crisply conventionalized forms composed aspects of the same exhibitions. Despite the considerable amount of commonplace work which inevitably forms a part of any regional art show, the Ontario Society, over the years, has put on view many of our most notable Canadian painters and pictures.

Apart from its function as an organization for individual artists, the O.S.A. has played a large part in helping to bring art to the people of On-

"Lights of a City Street" by F. M. Bell-Smith, one of O.S.A.'s earliest members, is owned by Robert Simpson Co. It shows Toronto's King and Yonge Streets at turn of the century.

C. W. Jefferys, R.C.A., has been active in O.S.A. for many years. Jefferys is best-known for his historical illustrations rather than such pictures as this "Prairie Trail."

Evidenced by Large Cash Awards in Ontario



Tom Thomson, almost a legend in Canadian art, was once a member of the Society. "The Birch Grove, Autumn," owned by Hamilton Club, is typical of his best pictures.

Veteran landscape painter A. Y. Jackson is still an O.S.A. member. Such works by him as "Aurora Borealis" in Toronto Art Gallery have enhanced exhibitions for decades.

tario. In this, it has accomplished a considerable social service. The Society was, in great measure, responsible for the establishment of the present Art Gallery of Toronto. It also assumed the responsibility for the creation of the Ontario College of Art. Thus, even if it had never undertaken the exhibition of artists' works, the Society would have helped to create two notable vehicles for cultural life in central Canada.

TODAY, the Society carries on much as it has in the past. It seems inevitable that, if a provincial group is to provide a true survey of regional art activity, a fair amount of relatively routine work should find a place in its exhibitions. In this, the O.S.A. is no exception. From a quantity of diverse canvases, the annual juries must attempt to garner a respectable exhibition. However, whether the fluctuating quality of the exhibitions, from year to year, is accountable to the jury or to the current crop of pictures would be hard to establish.

This year, five cash awards are being offered for outstanding work. One of these, the Province of Ontario Award, has been donated by the government to stimulate art in the province. In all, the prizes amount to more than two thousand dollars. To one who has campaigned for such awards, they are an encouraging sign that the importance of art to the social life of the country is finally being recognized.

At present, it is probably the essential attitude of the Society towards art, generally, that most interests the intelligent gallery-goer. Sometimes, painters have cavalierly flouted the Society, and then complained about its lack of an experimental outlook. Unfortunately, such attempts to ostracize the Society have succeeded in decreasing its potential vitality, though they have not succeeded in diminishing its activities.

Being a frankly catholic body, the O.S.A. is probably left open to attack from more sides than any other large Canadian art group. Conservatives frequently dislike its experimental exhibits, and the more adventuresome revile its academic presentations. Because of this, the O.S.A. eternally appears about to slip between two stools. The fact that it has continued as a unified body in spite of such a condition says something for the perennial hardiness of the Society.

THE future value of the Society would seem to lie in a continual attempt to broaden its scope, in order to forestall charges of aesthetic parochialism. It is too valuable a body to let linger about it that stigma of narrowness which it has somehow acquired in certain circles, rightly or wrongly, since the formation of the aggressive Canadian Group of Painters. The organization which counted Tom Thomson among its members, and first hung the works of the Group of Seven, can still play a vital part in bringing to the attention of Canadians all serious forms of Ontario painting.

"Dark Landscape" by L. A. C. Panton is in this year's show. Panton is a past president of the Society. This painting is in opaque watercolor.

This "Bull" by W. Hawley Yarwood won $500 Taber Dulmage Feheley Purchase Award this year. Such recognition stresses growing concern with experimental painting.

Another award winner—W. A. Winter's "Kids on a Curb" received the J. W. L. Forster Prize for best subject picture. Winter specializes in paintings of human comedy.

Dear Mr. Editor

Two Arrows

YOUR editorial on Brer Ferguson's John W. Dafoe (S.N., March 13) was bright and readable but I fear the writer fell into one pit of innocency. Bennett, he tells us, was not necessarily pulling the leg of the reporter of the Winnipeg *Free Press* when he asked if Dafoe wasn't the man who wrote Robinson Crusoe. He also stated, you will recall, that the only *Free Press* he knew was the London *Free Press*. The Calgary lawyer thus shot two arrows into the hide of the great Winnipeg editor. He took very deliberate aim and fired. To say that Bennett did not know he was shooting, or did not know what he was shooting at, is too utterly utter.

Mr. Ferguson has given us a highly interesting book but he does give little savor of the writing of John W. Dafoe. No doubt he was a great editor but the expense of such a man to Canada was rather more than the country could well bear. The Hudson Bay Railway was his. He had both parties eating out of his hand on the issue which, one supposes, is proof positive he was a great editor. His stubborn persistence got for us the largest and whitest of all our elephants. Our annual contributions to feed the elephant will keep green the memory of John W. Dafoe until dissolution or the crack of doom.

Welland, Ont. LOUIS BLAKE DUFF

From Left to Right

THERE is little in the article "Religion and Politics" (S.N., Feb. 28) with which intelligent Albertans can disagree. Social Credit leadership had the ability to direct a left wing province into a right wing fold without the majority realizing whither they were being driven. It is not the kind of ability about which Albertans can feel proud. It is not reasonable to suppose that any electorate will continue to support a political organization that has deliberately deceived it.

When a majority of the people come to the same conclusions as Mr. Spohn, Social Credit in Alberta will be democratically defeated.

Fallis, Alberta. JOHN F. MILNER

Green Light

IN THE first weeks of January I made an intense effort to cast and get into rehearsal, for the current Dominion Drama Festival, a new play which I wrote last summer. It needs only one set and eight characters. Yet I had to abandon the production because nearly all the local actors were already committed to a row of successive productions of old plays from the catalogues, and to radio calls of the kind that make preparation of a stage play a heart-break. So I sent the play to the famous old Abbey Theatre in Dublin, whose Board unanimously decided to produce it, and sent me by air-mail a contract.

Now I tell this with some relish because of the effrontery with which producing societies continue, while frenziedly rifling the library shelves, to say that new plays by Canadians can't be found; and that this excuses them for allowing our non-commercial stage to remain —apart from a few exceptional productions— little better than a theatrical, second-hand junk shop. Canadian theatre is now almost exclusively an actors' and directors' and stage designers' theatre. Before it can amount to much it must become a playwrights' theatre. It must set about the business of finding plays by Canadians that are worth producing, and give them priority.

Assuredly such plays can be found. Try offering $5,000 for a full length play on a Canadian subject and see what happens; $5,000 down and royalty and all other rights reserved to the author, with the one condition that the play be first rehearsed and produced in Canada and play a circuit of Canadian houses. Let the choice of play be made by a board of three theatre-men: one Canadian; one from Broadway to be nominated by, say, the Theatre Guild; one from London to be nominated by, say, the Old Vic.

If the wise men now gathering from east and west to the councils of the Dominion Drama Festival and the National Theatre Committee will consider this, they may see a green light; and it will not be a green light of comic irony in which a Canadian playwright turns wearily to a national theatre of the Old World to stage his new work.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN COULTER

PEONIES

(As Wordsworth's "Daffodils" might be transcribed for First Year English, University of Prague.)

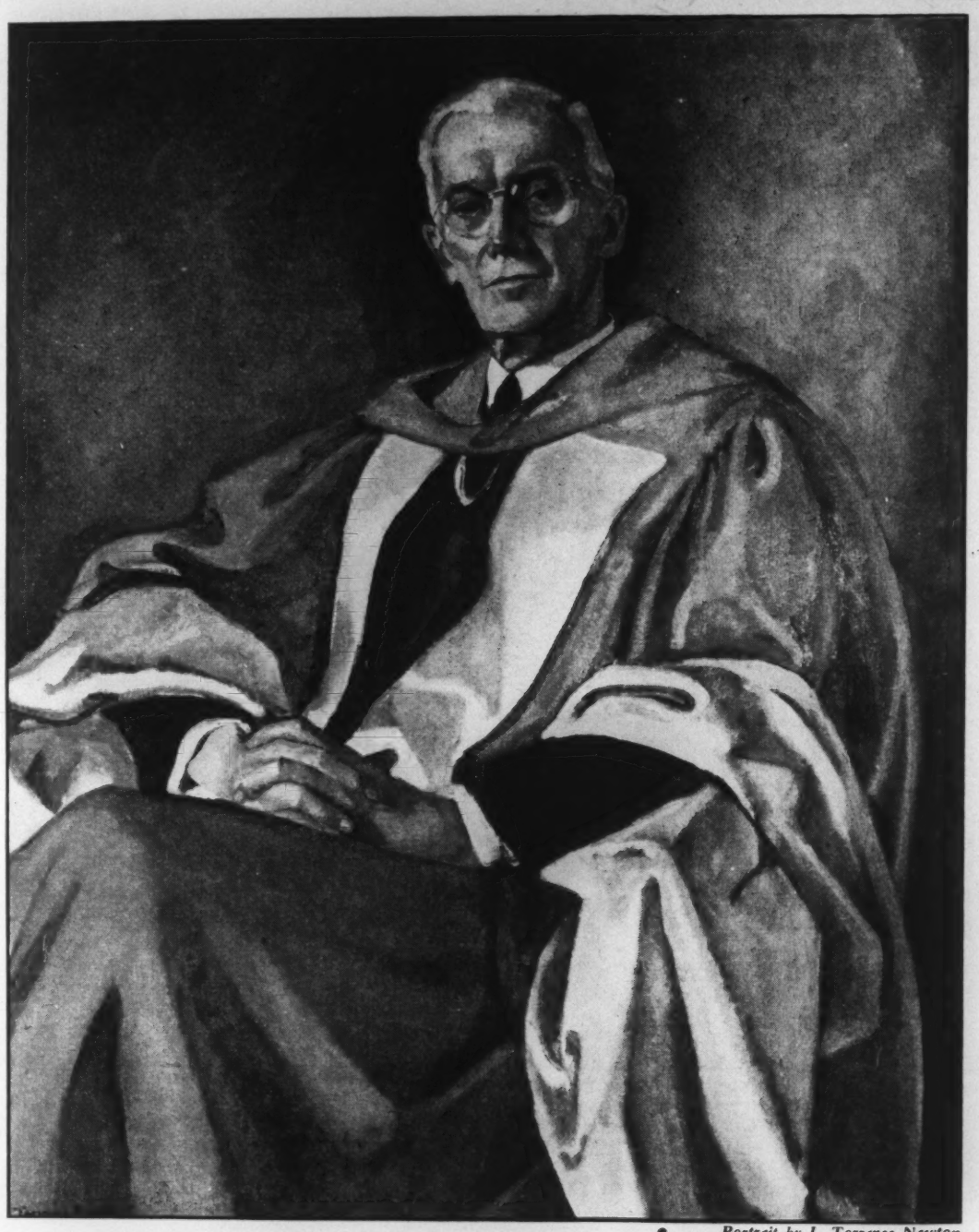
I WANDERED lonely as a Finn
Depending on democracies,
When all at once I waded in
A host of scarlet peonies,
Beside the lake, beneath my view,
Dancing a steppe completely new.

Continuous as the crimson banner
That floats from Finland to Trieste,
They stretched in never-ending manner—
And, like the flags, kept creeping west:
Ten thousand saw I, less or more,
Like a Red army on the shore.

So red the blooms that I might say
They looked like battle-blood to me:
A Russian could not but be gay
In such a ruddy company;
I gazed, and 'gan to speculate
What country next we'd liberate.

For oft, when on the floor I doze
(We burned our bed one winter's day),
I dream I live the life of those
Who dwell in cushy U.S.A.,
And, pitying such cankered ease,
I redden like the peonies.

J. E. P.



Portrait by L. Torrance Newton

Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., recently celebrated the silver jubilee of the presidency of THE REV. FREDERIC WILLIAM PATTERSON, D.D., LL.D. He could review a proud record. New buildings have increased the plant value of $500,000 in 1923 to over $2 million today with a replacement value of $4 million. "Doc Pat's" student body has grown from 300 to 900; the faculty is four times larger. At the end of this college year Dr. Patterson will be succeeded by Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, McMaster University.

Children's Theatres

MONTREAL seems to have had a Children's Theatre for an even longer period than those in other Canadian cities (Regina and Toronto), recently reported by you (S.N., March 6). The Children's Theatre, directed by Dorothy David and Violet Walters, has for the past fifteen years endeavored to give theatre-minded children of Montreal, a varied program of plays.

Westmount, Que. DOROTHY G. STANLEY

Brazilian Delicacies

DALE TALBOT'S banana recipes (S.N., Feb. 24) bring back pleasant gastronomic memories of Brazil, but I feel that the writer should brush up on Portuguese. The hotel in Rio de Janeiro which she states enjoys the peculiar name of "The Two Strangers," is the old *"Hotel dos Estrangeiros"* in the *praca Jos de Alencar*—a hotel in which I have spent many nights and eaten many meals. This name translated is simply "Strangers' Hotel" (or "Foreigners' Hotel"), and the writer has confused the Portuguese word *dos* (of the) with *Dois* (two). The writer also seems to be confused with the translation of the Portuguese word *torta*, which simply means tart—and in both Brazil and Portugal the universal word for cake is "bolo". Ignoring etymology, I have pasted the article in the fly-leaf of my wife's favorite cook book.

Montreal, Que. ARTHUR M. LIPMAN

War, Words for the Use of

I AM somewhat surprised that the supposedly British-minded brass at Ottawa should have lent official sanction to the designation of the recent unpleasantness by such an obvious Americanism as "The Second World War". Minds trained to such explicit expressions as "pokers, soldier" and "cloths, white or near white" have obviously slipped in the ennervating climate of peace.

And this too, when the military vocabulary (not VAOS) is already equipped for fine and specific differentiation. Why not, therefore, simply War, Mark I and War, Mark II?

This will make it ever so much more easy to discuss War, Mark III.

Toronto, Ont. P. F. SEE

Teacher's Wrong

MR. PHILLIP'S article about Nova Scotian fishermen's schools (S.N., Feb. 28) indicates that a real service is being provided there. However, there is an inaccuracy in the picture of an engine valve timing diagram. Any engine man will agree that "valve lap" is the interval between the closing of the exhaust valve and the opening of the intake valve (2° in the case illustrated), and should be indicated at the top of the diagram, not at bottom. This diagram gives the entirely erroneous mpression that the engine has a 98° valve lap.

Belleville, Ont. W. E. DAVIES

Passing Show

SPIRITUALISTS want authority to perform marriages in Ontario. They have the advantage that they can always call in a couple of ghosts to act as witnesses.

•

It must be hard to be a grocery chain. In the same government inquiry one of them has been "accused" both of selling at a loss and of selling at a profit.

•

Mr. de Valera thinks that the countries of Europe ought to forget their differences. When in power he spent most of his time remembering some of them.

•

Radio stations want to broadcast their "editorial opinions," but none of them seem to remember that for an editorial opinion you need an editor.

•

Deep Freeze

Freezing corporation dividends is demanded by British Laborites. If that is a guarantee that dividends cannot go down some stockholders might not mind it.

•

At Ottawa it seems that a politician is never out of order unless his party is out of power.

•

Whatever may happen to the British House of Lords, nobody will dream of making it anything like the Canadian Senate.

•

It is reported that *New World* has been sold to *New Liberty*. Now if only somebody could sell a little old liberty to the Old World!

•

Russian clocks, it is found, have been slow by the 200th part of a second for 66 years. Unfortunately this was not enough to spoil the timing of the move against Czechoslovakia.

•

Any nation can make terms with Communism. There are two ways: one is to become Communist, the other is to be strong enough to resist becoming Communist.

•

Missed the Buss

We are getting a bit tired of news photographs of Barbara Ann kissing—other people.

•

Who says liberty is dead in Czechoslovakia? They're perfectly free to go to funerals.

•

Time has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, and we shall henceforth refer to it as "that aging U.S. periodical."

••

The new Santa Fé luxury train has a radio, "but you don't have to listen." Of course not; otherwise it wouldn't be a luxury train.

•

Lucy says if there weren't so many people making a living by telling what's wrong with the world there wouldn't be so much wrong with the world.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

EDITORIAL BOARD

M. R. SUTTON ..... Publisher
B. K. SANDWELL ..... Editor-in-Chief
WYNNE PLUMPTRE ..... Associate Editor
P. M. RICHARDS ..... Managing Editor

JOHN H. YOCOM, *Asst. Managing Editor*; WILLSON WOODSIDE, *Foreign Editor*; WILFRID EGGLESTON, *Ottawa Editor*; JAY MILLER, *Washington Editor*; BERNICE M. COFFEY, *Women's Editor*; HERBERT McMANUS, *Book and Travel Editor*; MARY LOWERY ROSS, *Film Editor*; PHYLLIS ARCHER, *Picture Editor*; MARION WHEELER, *Copy Editor*; PAUL DUVAL, *Art Editor*; PETER DONOVAN, *London Correspondent*; JOHN M. GRANT, *Mining Editor*; GEORGE GILBERT, *Insurance Editor*; JOHN L. MARSTON, *London Financial Correspondent*; HAZEL G. WATSON, *Edit. Secretary*; C. N. FOY, *Advt. Manager*.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of British Empire $3.00 a year; $5.00 for two years; $7.00 for three years. All other countries, $4.00 for each year to be added to these prices. Newsstand price 10c a copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable and undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

MONTREAL ..... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER ..... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK ..... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling, Business Manager; C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager; J. F. Foy, Circulation Director.

Vol. 63, No. 24 Whole No. 2865

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

forward as explaining his refusal. It is, and will remain, perfectly legitimate, as between two applicants for the same job who are identical as to race, creed and all the other statutory conditions, for the employer to pick one and reject the other because of the conformation of the nose, the tone of the voice, the way of entering a room, the pronunciation of the letter a, or the views of the candidate concerning Mr. King or Mr. Drew. While this remains the case, how can it be proved that race or creed, and not one of these legitimate considerations, was the determining factor in the rejection? Is not the protection afforded by such a law likely to be as illusory as that afforded by certain amendments of the U.S. constitution to Negro would-be-voters in certain States?

With the other provisions of Mr. Grummett's bill, particularly those relating to access to education and to the facilities of all places of public entertainment, we are in entire sympathy, and if they were enacted into law we think they would be capable of enforcement,—though possibly the trade unions would be able to invent just as many and as good excuses for evading the open-to-everybody membership rule as the employers would for evading the employment rule.

Profs and Parliaments

A REASONABLY satisfactory conclusion has been reached in the long discussion over the policy to be adopted by McGill University in regard to political activity of members of the teaching staff. A new set of regulations has been promulgated, under the heading: "Conditions of Appointment of Full-Time Teaching Staff." The first section defines the term full-time teaching staff, on a basis of nine hours of instruction a week for professors and twelve hours for lower grades. The second section reads:

"Although the board has no desire to interfere in any way with the freedom of members of the staff outside the requirements set forth in the preceding paragraph, it seems necessary in the light of experience to amplify the definition of full-time staff by the following specific conditions regarding political activity:

"(a) The duties of the dean of a faculty are such that they cannot be performed satisfactorily by anyone who is a member of the federal parliament or of any provincial legislature.

"(b) The duties of any member of the full time staff are such that they cannot be performed satisfactorily by anyone who is a cabinet minister or a parliamentary secretary in the federal government or in any provincial government.

"(c) Any member of the full time staff who intends to stand as a candidate for election to parliament or to the legislature of a province shall inform the dean of the faculty at the earliest possible moment. The board of governors will consider in each such case the possibility of granting leave of absence for an appropriate period or periods, in the light of the recommendation of the dean of the faculty concerned, and will deal with each case on its merits."

It will be observed that there is no mention of any type of political activity except membership in a legislative body or cabinet, and campaigning as candidate for a legislative body. The proposed prohibition on membership in the principal executive body of a political party is abandoned. If the matter of leave of absence for campaigning is wisely handled the regulation should prove a workable one.

Albert Schweitzer

WITH Gandhi dead, there is probably no figure living in the world today more certain to be ranked by future historians among the great leaders of the world's thought than Albert Schweitzer, whose life story has just been told by Hermann Hagedorn the American poet in "Prophet in the Wilderness" (Macmillan, $3). The book itself has a slightly made-to-order air and will not add to Hagedorn's reputation, but its subject is tremendous, and strangely little is known about it.

At the turn of the century Schweitzer, then twenty-five years of age, was writing studies

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, 1948

on the person and the Messianic calling of Jesus (in German) which were ultimately to be enlarged in 1911 into the English "Quest of the Historical Jesus", a work which gave an entirely new turn to contemporary theology—a branch of study in which there is a distressing lag between the professional practitioners and the general public, at any rate in Canada. But at thirty, in fulfilment of an adolescent vow, he went to equatorial Africa to devote himself to alleviating the sufferings of the negroes near Lambaréné, and he has since left his hospital there only at long intervals, and for such purposes as delivering the Hibbert and Gifford lectures at Oxford and Edinburgh. On his seventieth birthday the B.B.C. did a special broadcast in his honor, with Nathaniel Micklem, leading British theologian well known in Canada, at the microphone. Maude Royden, also well known here, was one of the staunchest backers of his hospital, and Hagedorn notes that at a crisis in its affairs "a brilliant devotee of (Schweitzer's), Mrs. C. B. Russell, arrived from Canada" and proved of great value in handling the natives.

The importance to the contemporary world of Schweitzer's thinking cannot be indicated in a short note, but it lies largely in his demand for what he terms Reverence for Life. If a man affirms life, "if he accepts it as having meaning and validity for him, he deepens and exalts his will-to-live and feels a compulsion to give to every other will-to-live the same reverence for life that he gives to his own. . . He accepts as being good: to preserve life, to promote life, to raise to its highest value life, which is capable of development; and as being evil: to destroy life, to injure life, to repress life which is capable of development."

French on the Air

ABBE LIONEL GROULX, of the Académie Canadienne Française, writes in *Le Devoir* a vigorous protest against the reported decision of the C.B.C. to deny a broadcasting licence to certain applicants in the western provinces who desire to operate stations using the French language. The Abbé expresses himself as having been unable to believe that the right to establish a radio station could be refused "for the simple and single reason that that station was intended to use French on its wavelength, to transmit to its listeners messages in the French tongue."

We have a good deal of sympathy with the Abbé, in spite of the fact that that is a somewhat rhetorical simplification of the situation. In the areas in which these stations were to operate there are only a certain number of wave-lengths available and only a certain amount of financial (advertising) support for the maintenance of radio stations. The claim of the opponents of these applications was that the number of receiving sets whose owners would be interested in receiving messages in French was not sufficient to justify the allotment of a wave-length and a certain amount of advertising patronage to a station broadcasting in that language. That is a slightly different argument from "the simple and single reason" of an objection to French. Unfortunately we have no doubt that some of the objectors to the proposal—which under the new policy of the C.B.C. had to be supported and opposed in public—did make use of the argument that English was the sole official language of the western provinces.

That is an argument with which we have no sympathy whatever. No matter in what part of the Dominion they may live, people who can send to the Dominion Parliament representatives who are entitled to use French there and if they so wish can refuse to use any other language,—people who can claim the right to use French in any court established under the B.N.A. Act,—such people cannot be told that their language has no official status in a sphere which, like broadcasting, is under the absolute control of the Dominion. We regret that the C.B.C. has taken action which can be represented by Abbé Groulx as being taken for this reason, even if it was different.

Expelling Communists

WE DOUBT whether the Women's Central Progressive Conservative Association is helping much towards solving the Communist problem by asking for "a movement to send back all Communists, naturalized or not, to the land of their birth." Communists are not always easily identified, and the W.C.P.C.A. offers no suggestions as to how they are to be identified nor who is to do the identifying. At present a good many of them identify themselves but that is because there is no penalty attached; if they were proscribed they would naturally become more secretive.

Furthermore the resolution exhibits a somewhat contemptuous attitude towards Canadian citizenship, if acquired by any other means than birth, which we deplore. If it can be shown that the citizenship was acquired by fraud, because the immigrant when acquiring it was already favorable to the overthrow of the constituted authority of Canada by force of arms, the revocation would be excusable; but if it was honestly acquired, and the citizen has become a Communist since acquiring it, he should have the same privilege as the native and be allowed to remain, merely being "checked by the R.C.M.P. periodically," as the resolution provides in the case of natives.

We hate the idea of expelling people from Canada merely for thinking "dangerous thoughts," such as that the Russian system is better than our own. We hate the idea of expelling them merely for advocating that we adopt the Russian system, provided only that they advocate that we adopt it by democratic methods, by majority vote and constitutional amendment. The instant it can be shown in a properly constituted court that they advocate adopting it by unconstitutional methods, that instant we are ready to see them deported or imprisoned or anything the W.C.P.C.A. likes.

Change of Policy

THERE are indications of a rather remarkable change of policy on the part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States regarding the location and settlement of their flocks. It used to be considered far more desirable to have newly arrived Catholics settled in urban centres, where parochial organization could easily be supplied and where they would not be isolated in the midst of a predominantly Protestant community. This accounts for the extraordinary conversion of the Irish immigrants, naturally and historically an agricultural and pastoral people, into a wholly urban population. (The policy was never so strongly pursued in Canada, where the possibility of separate schools made rural settlement far less objectionable.) But the other day Mgr. Ligutti, secretary and moving spirit of the Catholic Rural Conference of the United States, delivered a speech in Montreal in which he dwelt on the much lower birth-rate of the urban Catholics as compared with the rural ones, and suggested (according to *Relations*) that "if the Church desires to gain numbers in America it must cease to vegetate in the cities." It is in the country that the future Americans are born; "The cities never see a fourth generation."

The American Catholics are planning for the advent of 300,000 refugees of their own faith whom they propose to establish "in country districts, where the multiplication of population is easy, in regions hitherto unsupplied with churches, where their settlements will create a current of religious life." It is to be hoped that this particular kind of wisdom is not going to be confined to the Roman Catholic communion.

Heil the Critics

THE Art Gallery of Montreal seems to have got itself into a lot of hot water by abandoning the practice of having the entries for its spring show judged by a committee of artists and substituting a jury of "art critics." Not only did the Gallery do this, but it allowed Mr. Robert Tyler Davis, its new director, to write a foreword to the catalogue, in which he accused the artists of being incapable of appreciating any style other than their own.

The Gallery has evidently been bothered for some time by the conflict between the representative and non-representative schools of painting, and for a year or two has had two sets of rooms, judged by two different juries, one for each class. We have rather approved of the two sets of rooms, for it is not helpful to be violently switched from an extremely realistic landscape to a subconscious design suggestive of a combination of a fried egg and an exploding skyrocket, with a bent watch in the left-hand corner. About the two juries we are less enthusiastic; we think the views of Mr. Arbuckle on the egg-and-rocket works are just about as valuable as those of Mr. Lyman or Miss Tacon on the realistic landscapes. But the idea of throwing all the artists out and replacing them with "art critics" would never, we confess, have occurred to us.

What, in Canada, is an art critic? There are some very good ones; there are also, we venture to submit, some very bad ones. (That goes for dramatic and music criticism as well.) As a class, they are persons to whom some editor or publisher pays money for writing art criticism. That process of selection does not appeal to us as calculated to ensure a general high level of competence, or even to guarantee that the critics will be "professionally trained to register on a sensitive eye the mind and intention of the artist, which forms the basis of an objective appraisal."

CONCERNING WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHEN some new tyranny appears
To mar the peace of lands afar,
And wake our pessimistic fears;
Give our complacency a jar;
Some commentators whoopingly
Tell us in print, or at the "mike",
That months ago 'twas plain to see
Just when the enemy would strike.
Not Woody,
Our lad of lofty brow!
But could he?
I'll say he could; *and how!*

He doesn't say "I told you so"
Although assuredly he might;
For he has grounds to puff and blow,
But doesn't think it were polite.
Some point to a forgotten file
Of twelve or fourteen months agone
To *prove* their high, prophetic style
When Foreign States they brood upon.
Not Woody,
Our lad of lofty brow!
But could he?
I'll say he could; *And How!*

J. E. M.

Dear Mr. Editor

Two Arrows

YOUR editorial on Brer Ferguson's John W. Dafoe (S.N., March 13) was bright and readable but I fear the writer fell into one pit of innocency. Bennett, he tells us, was not necessarily pulling the leg of the reporter of the Winnipeg *Free Press* when he asked if Dafoe wasn't the man who wrote Robinson Crusoe. He also stated, you will recall, that the only *Free Press* he knew was the London *Free Press*. The Calgary lawyer thus shot two arrows into the hide of the great Winnipeg editor. He took very deliberate aim and fired. To say that Bennett did not know he was shooting, or did not know what he was shooting at, is too utterly utter.

Mr. Ferguson has given us a highly interesting book but he does give little savor of the writing of John W. Dafoe. No doubt he was a great editor but the expense of such a man to Canada was rather more than the country could well bear. The Hudson Bay Railway was his. He had both parties eating out of his hand on the issue which, one supposes, is proof positive he was a great editor. His stubborn persistence got for us the largest and whitest of all our elephants. Our annual contributions to feed the elephant will keep green the memory of John W. Dafoe until dissolution or the crack of doom.

Welland, Ont. LOUIS BLAKE DUFF

From Left to Right

THERE is little in the article "Religion and Politics" (S.N., Feb. 28) with which intelligent Albertans can disagree. Social Credit leadership had the ability to direct a left wing province into a right wing fold without the majority realizing whither they were being driven. It is not the kind of ability about which Albertans can feel proud. It is not reasonable to suppose that any electorate will continue to support a political organization that has deliberately deceived it.

When a majority of the people come to the same conclusions as Mr. Spohn, Social Credit in Alberta will be democratically defeated.

Fallis, Alberta. JOHN F. MILNER

Green Light

IN THE first weeks of January I made an intense effort to cast and get into rehearsal, for the current Dominion Drama Festival, a new play which I wrote last summer. It needs only one set and eight characters. Yet I had to abandon the production because nearly all the local actors were already committed to a row of successive productions of old plays from the catalogues, and to radio calls of the kind that make preparation of a stage play a heartbreak. So I sent the play to the famous old Abbey Theatre in Dublin, whose Board unanimously decided to produce it, and sent me by air-mail a contract.

Now I tell this with some relish because of the effrontery with which producing societies continue, while frenziedly rifling the library shelves, to say that new plays by Canadians can't be found; and that this excuses them for allowing our non-commercial stage to remain —apart from a few exceptional productions— little better than a theatrical, second-hand junk shop. Canadian theatre is now almost exclusively an actors' and directors' and stage designers' theatre. Before it can amount to much it must become a playwrights' theatre. It must set about the business of finding plays by Canadians that are worth producing, and give them priority.

Assuredly such plays can be found. Try offering $5,000 for a full length play on a Canadian subject and see what happens; $5,000 down and royalty and all other rights reserved to the author, with the one condition that the play be first rehearsed and produced in Canada and play a circuit of Canadian houses. Let the choice of play be made by a board of three theatre-men: one Canadian; one from Broadway to be nominated by, say, the Theatre Guild; one from London to be nominated by, say, the Old Vic.

If the wise men now gathering from east and west to the councils of the Dominion Drama Festival and the National Theatre Committee will consider this, they may see a green light; and it will not be a green light of comic irony in which a Canadian playwright turns wearily to a national theatre of the Old World to stage his new work.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN COULTER

PEONIES

(As Wordsworth's "Daffodils" might be transcribed for First Year English, University of Prague.)

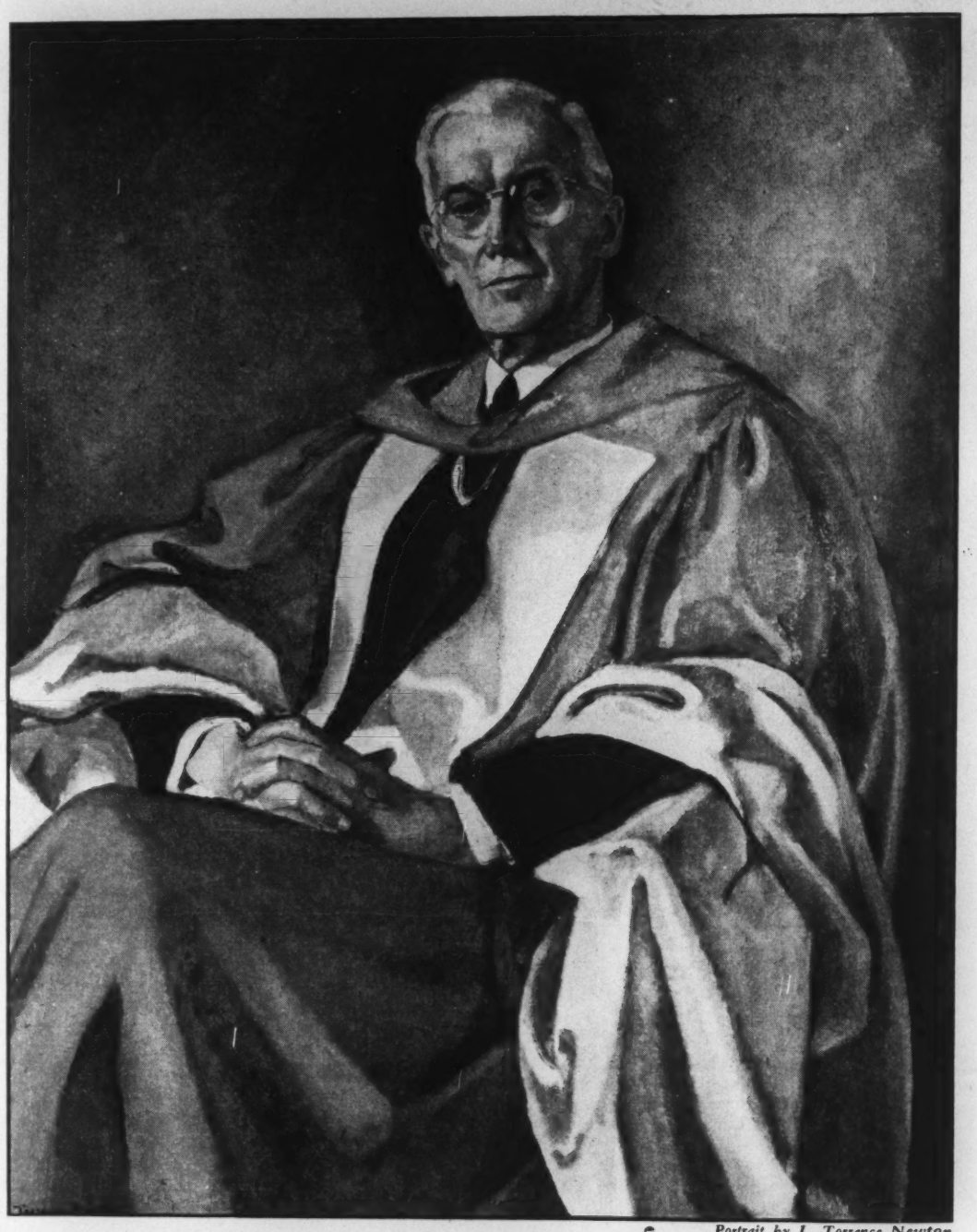
I WANDERED lonely as a Finn
Depending on democracies,
When all at once I waded in
A host of scarlet peonies,
Beside the lake, beneath my view,
Dancing a steppe completely new.

Continuous as the crimson banner
That floats from Finland to Trieste,
They stretched in never-ending manner—
And, like the flags, kept creeping west:
Ten thousand saw I, less or more,
Like a Red army on the shore.

So red the blooms that I might say
They looked like battle-blood to me:
A Russian could not but be gay
In such a ruddy company;
I gazed, and 'gan to speculate
What country next we'd liberate.

For oft, when on the floor I doze
(We burned our bed one winter's day),
I dream I live the life of those
Who dwell in cushy U.S.A.,
And, pitying such cankered ease,
I redden like the peonies.

J. E. P.



Portrait by L. Torrance Newton

Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., recently celebrated the silver jubilee of the presidency of THE REV. FREDERIC WILLIAM PATTERSON, D.D., LL.D. He could review a proud record. New buildings have increased the plant value of $500,000 in 1923 to over $2 million today with a replacement value of $4 million. "Doc Pat's" student body has grown from 300 to 900; the faculty is four times larger. At the end of this college year Dr. Patterson will be succeeded by Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, McMaster University.

Children's Theatres

MONTREAL seems to have had a Children's Theatre for an even longer period than those in other Canadian cities (Regina and Toronto), recently reported by you (S.N., March 6). The Children's Theatre, directed by Dorothy David and Violet Walters, has for the past fifteen years endeavored to give theatre-minded children of Montreal, a varied program of plays.

Westmount, Que. DOROTHY G. STANLEY

Brazilian Delicacies

DALE TALBOT'S banana recipes (S.N., Feb. 24) bring back pleasant gastronomic memories of Brazil, but I feel that the writer should brush up on Portuguese. The hotel in Rio de Janeiro which she states enjoys the peculiar name of "The Two Strangers," is the old *"Hotel dos Estrangeiros"* in the *praca Jos de Alencar*—a hotel in which I have spent many nights and eaten many meals. This name translated is simply "Strangers' Hotel" (or "Foreigners' Hotel"), and the writer has confused the Portuguese word *dos* (of the) with *Dois* (two). The writer also seems to be confused with the translation of the Portuguese word *torta*, which simply means tart—and in both Brazil and Portugal the universal word for cake is "bolo". Ignoring etymology, I have pasted the article in the fly-leaf of my wife's favorite cook book.

Montreal, Que. ARTHUR M. LIPMAN

War, Words for the Use of

I AM somewhat surprised that the supposedly British-minded brass at Ottawa should have lent official sanction to the designation of the recent unpleasantness by such an obvious Americanism as "The Second World War". Minds trained to such explicit expressions as "pokers, soldier" and "cloths, white or near white" have obviously slipped in the ennervating climate of peace.

And this too, when the military vocabulary (not VAOS) is already equipped for fine and specific differentiation. Why not, therefore, simply War, Mark I and War, Mark II?

This will make it ever so much more easy to discuss War, Mark III.

Toronto, Ont. P. F. SEE

Teacher's Wrong

MR. PHILLIP'S article about Nova Scotian fishermen's schools (S.N., Feb. 28) indicates that a real service is being provided there. However, there is an inaccuracy in the picture of an engine valve timing diagram. Any engine man will agree that "valve lap" is the interval between the closing of the exhaust valve and the opening of the intake valve (2° in the case illustrated), and should be indicated at the top of the diagram, not at bottom. This diagram gives the entirely erroneous impression that the engine has a 98° valve lap.

Belleville, Ont. W. E. DAVIES

Passing Show

SPIRITUALISTS want authority to perform marriages in Ontario. They have the advantage that they can always call in a couple of ghosts to act as witnesses.

•

It must be hard to be a grocery chain. In the same government inquiry one of them has been "accused" both of selling at a loss and of selling at a profit.

•

Mr. de Valera thinks that the countries of Europe ought to forget their differences. When in power he spent most of his time remembering some of them.

•

Radio stations want to broadcast their "editorial opinions," but none of them seem to remember that for an editorial opinion you need an editor.

•

Deep Freeze

Freezing corporation dividends is demanded by British Laborites. If that is a guarantee that dividends cannot go down some stockholders might not mind it.

•

At Ottawa it seems that a politician is never out of order unless his party is out of power.

•

Whatever may happen to the British House of Lords, nobody will dream of making it anything like the Canadian Senate.

•

It is reported that *New World* has been sold to *New Liberty*. Now if only somebody could sell a little old liberty to the Old World!

•

Russian clocks, it is found, have been slow by the 200th part of a second for 66 years. Unfortunately this was not enough to spoil the timing of the move against Czechoslovakia.

•

Any nation can make terms with Communism. There are two ways: one is to become Communist, the other is to be strong enough to resist becoming Communist.

•

Missed the Buss

We are getting a bit tired of news photographs of Barbara Ann kissing—other people.

•

Who says liberty is dead in Czechoslovakia? They're perfectly free to go to funerals.

•

Time has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, and we shall henceforth refer to it as "that aging U.S. periodical."

•

The new Santa Fé luxury train has a radio, "but you don't have to listen." Of course not; otherwise it wouldn't be a luxury train.

•

Lucy says if there weren't so many people making a living by telling what's wrong with the world there wouldn't be so much wrong with the world.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

EDITORIAL BOARD

M. R. SUTTON ..... Publisher
B. K. SANDWELL ..... Editor-in-Chief
WYNNE PLUMPTRE ..... Associate Editor
P. M. RICHARDS ..... Managing Editor

JOHN H. YOCOM, *Asst. Managing Editor*; WILLSON WOODSIDE, *Foreign Editor*; WILFRID EGGLESTON, *Ottawa Editor*; JAY MILLER, *Washington Editor*; BERNICE M. COFFEY, *Women's Editor*; HERBERT McMANUS, *Book and Travel Editor*; MARY LOWERY ROSS, *Film Editor*; PHYLLIS ARCHER, *Picture Editor*; MARION WHEELER, *Copy Editor*; PAUL DUVAL, *Art Editor*; PETER DONOVAN, *London Correspondent*; JOHN M. GRANT, *Mining Editor*; GEORGE GILBERT, *Insurance Editor*; JOHN L. MARSTON, *London Financial Correspondent*; HAZEL G. WATSON, *Edit. Secretary*; C. N. FOY, *Advt. Manager*.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of British Empire $3.00 a year; $5.00 for two years; $7.00 for three years. All other countries, $1.00 for each year to be added to these prices. Newsstand price 10c a copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable and undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

MONTREAL ..... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER ..... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK ..... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling, Business Manager; C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager; J. F. Foy, Circulation Director.

Vol. 63, No. 24 Whole No. 2865

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

forward as explaining his refusal. It is, and will remain, perfectly legitimate, as between two applicants for the same job who are identical as to race, creed and all the other statutory conditions, for the employer to pick one and reject the other because of the conformation of the nose, the tone of the voice, the way of entering a room, the pronunciation of the letter a, or the views of the candidate concerning Mr. King or Mr. Drew. While this remains the case, how can it be proved that race or creed, and not one of these legitimate considerations, was the determining factor in the rejection? Is not the protection afforded by such a law likely to be as illusory as that afforded by certain amendments of the U.S. constitution to Negro would-be-voters in certain States?

With the other provisions of Mr. Grummett's bill, particularly those relating to access to education and to the facilities of all places of public entertainment, we are in entire sympathy, and if they were enacted into law we think they would be capable of enforcement,—though possibly the trade unions would be able to invent just as many and as good excuses for evading the open-to-everybody membership rule as the employers would for evading the employment rule.

Profs and Parliaments

A REASONABLY satisfactory conclusion has been reached in the long discussion over the policy to be adopted by McGill University in regard to political activity of members of the teaching staff. A new set of regulations has been promulgated, under the heading: "Conditions of Appointment of Full-Time Teaching Staff." The first section defines the term full-time teaching staff, on a basis of nine hours of instruction a week for professors and twelve hours for lower grades. The second section reads:

"Although the board has no desire to interfere in any way with the freedom of members of the staff outside the requirements set forth in the preceding paragraph, it seems necessary in the light of experience to amplify the definition of full-time staff by the following specific conditions regarding political activity:

"(a) The duties of the dean of a faculty are such that they cannot be performed satisfactorily by anyone who is a member of the federal parliament or of any provincial legislature.

"(b) The duties of any member of the full time staff are such that they cannot be performed satisfactorily by anyone who is a cabinet minister or a parliamentary secretary in the federal government or in any provincial government.

"(c) Any member of the full time staff who intends to stand as a candidate for election to parliament or to the legislature of a province shall inform the dean of the faculty at the earliest possible moment. The board of governors will consider in each such case the possibility of granting leave of absence for an appropriate period or periods, in the light of the recommendation of the dean of the faculty concerned, and will deal with each case on its merits."

It will be observed that there is no mention of any type of political activity except membership in a legislative body or cabinet, and campaigning as candidate for a legislative body. The proposed prohibition on membership in the principal executive body of a political party is abandoned. If the matter of leave of absence for campaigning is wisely handled the regulation should prove a workable one.

Albert Schweitzer

WITH Gandhi dead, there is probably no figure living in the world today more certain to be ranked by future historians among the great leaders of the world's thought than Albert Schweitzer, whose life story has just been told by Hermann Hagedorn the American poet in "Prophet in the Wilderness" (Macmillan, $3). The book itself has a slightly made-to-order air and will not add to Hagedorn's reputation, but its subject is tremendous, and strangely little is known about it.

At the turn of the century Schweitzer, then twenty-five years of age, was writing studies on the person and the Messianic calling of Jesus (in German) which were ultimately to be enlarged in 1911 into the English "Quest of the Historical Jesus", a work which gave an entirely new turn to contemporary theology—a branch of study in which there is a distressing lag between the professional practitioners and the general public, at any rate in Canada. But at thirty, in fulfilment of an adolescent vow, he went to equatorial Africa to devote himself to alleviating the sufferings of the negroes near Lambaréné, and he has since left his hospital there only at long intervals, and for such purposes as delivering the Hibbert and Gifford lectures at Oxford and Edinburgh. On his seventieth birthday the B.B.C. did a special broadcast in his honor, with Nathaniel Micklem, leading British theologian well known in Canada, at the microphone. Maude Royden, also well known here, was one of the staunchest backers of his hospital, and Hagedorn notes that at a crisis in its affairs "a brilliant devotee of (Schweitzer's), Mrs. C. B. Russell, arrived from Canada" and proved of great value in handling the natives.

The importance to the contemporary world of Schweitzer's thinking cannot be indicated in a short note, but it lies largely in his demand for what he terms Reverence for Life. If a man affirms life, "if he accepts it as having meaning and validity for him, he deepens and exalts his will-to-live and feels a compulsion to give to every other will-to-live the same reverence for life that he gives to his own. . . He accepts as being good: to preserve life, to promote life, to raise to its highest value life, which is capable of development; and as being evil: to destroy life, to injure life, to repress life which is capable of development."

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, 1948

French on the Air

ABBE LIONEL GROULX, of the Académie Canadienne Française, writes in *Le Devoir* a vigorous protest against the reported decision of the C.B.C. to deny a broadcasting licence to certain applicants in the western provinces who desire to operate stations using the French language. The Abbé expresses himself as having been unable to believe that the right to establish a radio station could be refused "for the simple and single reason that that station was intended to use French on its wavelength, to transmit to its listeners messages in the French tongue."

We have a good deal of sympathy with the Abbé, in spite of the fact that that is a somewhat rhetorical simplification of the situation. In the areas in which these stations were to operate there are only a certain number of wave-lengths available and only a certain amount of financial (advertising) support for the maintenance of radio stations. The claim of the opponents of these applications was that the number of receiving sets whose owners would be interested in receiving messages in French was not sufficient to justify the allotment of a wave-length and a certain amount of advertising patronage to a station broadcasting in that language. That is a slightly different argument from "the simple and single reason" of an objection to French. Unfortunately we have no doubt that some of the objectors to the proposal—which under the new policy of the C.B.C. had to be supported and opposed in public—did make use of the argument that English was the sole official language of the western provinces.

That is an argument with which we have no sympathy whatever. No matter in what part of the Dominion they may live, people who can send to the Dominion Parliament representatives who are entitled to use French there and if they so wish can refuse to use any other language,—people who can claim the right to use French in any court established under the B.N.A. Act,—such people cannot be told that their language has no official status in a sphere which, like broadcasting, is under the absolute control of the Dominion. We regret that the C.B.C. has taken action which can be represented by Abbé Groulx as being taken for this reason, even if it was different.

Expelling Communists

WE DOUBT whether the Women's Central Progressive Conservative Association is helping much towards solving the Communist problem by asking for "a movement to send back all Communists, naturalized or not, to the land of their birth." Communists are not always easily identified, and the W.C.P.C.A. offers no suggestions as to how they are to be identified nor who is to do the identifying. At present a good many of them identify themselves but that is because there is no penalty attached; if they were proscribed they would naturally become more secretive.

Furthermore the resolution exhibits a somewhat contemptuous attitude towards Canadian citizenship, if acquired by any other means than birth, which we deplore. If it can be shown that the citizenship was acquired by fraud, because the immigrant when acquiring it was already favorable to the overthrow of the constituted authority of Canada by force of arms, the revocation would be excusable; but if it was honestly acquired, and the citizen has become a Communist since acquiring it, he should have the same privilege as the native and be allowed to remain, merely being "checked by the R.C.M.P. periodically," as the resolution provides in the case of natives.

We hate the idea of expelling people from Canada merely for thinking "dangerous thoughts," such as that the Russian system is better than our own. We hate the idea of expelling them merely for advocating that we adopt the Russian system, provided only that they advocate that we adopt it by democratic methods, by majority vote and constitutional amendment. The instant it can be shown in a properly constituted court that they advocate adopting it by unconstitutional methods, that instant we are ready to see them deported or imprisoned or anything the W.C.P.C.A. likes.

Change of Policy

THERE are indications of a rather remarkable change of policy on the part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States regarding the location and settlement of their flocks. It used to be considered far more desirable to have newly arrived Catholics settled in urban centres, where parochial organization could easily be supplied and where they would not be isolated in the midst of a predominantly Protestant community. This accounts for the extraordinary conversion of the Irish immigrants, naturally and historically an agricultural and pastoral people, into a wholly urban population. (The policy was never so strongly pursued in Canada, where the possibility of separate schools made rural settlement far less objectionable.) But the other day Mgr. Ligutti, secretary and moving spirit of the Catholic Rural Conference of the United States, delivered a speech in Montreal in which he dwelt on the much lower birth-rate of the urban Catholics as compared with the rural ones, and suggested (according to *Relations*) that "if the Church desires to gain numbers in America it must cease to vegetate in the cities." It is in the country that the future Americans are born; "The cities never see a fourth generation."

The American Catholics are planning for the advent of 300,000 refugees of their own faith whom they propose to establish "in country districts, where the multiplication of population is easy, in regions hitherto unsupplied with churches, where their settlements will create a current of religious life." It is to be hoped that this particular kind of wisdom is not going to be confined to the Roman Catholic communion.

Heil the Critics

THE Art Gallery of Montreal seems to have got itself into a lot of hot water by abandoning the practice of having the entries for its spring show judged by a committee of artists and substituting a jury of "art critics." Not only did the Gallery do this, but it allowed Mr. Robert Tyler Davis, its new director, to write a foreword to the catalogue, in which he accused the artists of being incapable of appreciating any style other than their own.

The Gallery has evidently been bothered for some time by the conflict between the representative and non-representative schools of painting, and for a year or two has had two sets of rooms, judged by two different juries, one for each class. We have rather approved of the two sets of rooms, for it is not helpful to be violently switched from an extremely realistic landscape to a subconscious design suggestive of a combination of a fried egg and an exploding skyrocket, with a bent watch in the left-hand corner. About the two juries we are less enthusiastic; we think the views of Mr. Arbuckle on the egg-and-rocket works are just about as valuable as those of Mr. Lyman or Miss Tacon on the realistic landscapes. But the idea of throwing all the artists out and replacing them with "art critics" would never, we confess, have occurred to us.

What, in Canada, is an art critic? There are some very good ones; there are also, we venture to submit, some very bad ones. (That goes for dramatic and music criticism as well.) As a class, they are persons to whom some editor or publisher pays money for writing art criticism. That process of selection does not appeal to us as calculated to ensure a general high level of competence, or even to guarantee that the critics will be "professionally trained to register on a sensitive eye the mind and intention of the artist, which forms the basis of an objective appraisal."

CONCERNING WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHEN some new tyranny appears
To mar the peace of lands afar,
And wake our pessimistic fears;
Give our complacency a jar;
Some commentators whoopingly
Tell us in print, or at the "mike",
That months ago 'twas plain to see
Just when the enemy would strike.
Not Woody,
Our lad of lofty brow!
But could he?
I'll say he could; *and how!*

He doesn't say "I told you so"
Although assuredly he might;
For he has grounds to puff and blow,
But doesn't think it were polite.
Some point to a forgotten file
Of twelve or fourteen months agone
To *prove* their high, prophetic style
When Foreign States they brood upon.
Not Woody,
Our lad of lofty brow!
But could he?
I'll say he could; *And How!*

J. E. M.

Stalin Method of Conquest Is Better Than Hitler's

By DAVID SCOTT

Hitler did some undermining from within, but when his Fifth Column had done its work, his armies still had to occupy the countries marked for absorption. Stalin is under no such necessity. His Fifth Column is composed of large and well-organized "national" Communist parties from whose ranks the necessary troops can be supplied.

So far the Communists have been able to seize power with the backing of no more than 25 per cent of the electorate. And it's all done with due regard for law. Russia cannot even properly be charged with responsibility.

EUROPEAN history is repeating itself with a vengeance. The second rape of Czechoslovakia corresponds with the Munich affair of 1938, with the difference that this time Czechoslovakia has raped herself: a feat difficult for old-fashioned minds to conceive or foresee, but one to which national communities ripe for the embrace of Moscow show a passionate addiction. In 1938, at least, France and Britain had something to say in the matter, and though they betrayed Czechoslovakia, Hitler had to deal with them before he could move in.

Stalin didn't have to move in at all; the Czech Communists did the job for him, and did it with such speed and efficiency that the western powers had no time even to formulate a protest until after the event. In any case there was no one to whom to address the protest except "world opinion", whose influence is notoriously tardy; for the aggressors in this case had forced their unhappy President to approve their camarilla as a legally constituted government, and Stalin, though obviously the villain of the piece, could not be charged with direct participation.

Herein lies the superiority of Stalin's method over Hitler's as well as the supreme difficulty of any effective intervention by the United States, the western democracies or even U.N., short of "unprovoked" preventive war. There is no definite point at which Russia can be charged with a breach of the peace, violation of a neighbor's sovereignty, or any action constituting a *casus belli* in the accepted meaning of the term. Stalin makes no fire-eating speeches; he leaves the work of preparation to *Pravda* and the Cominform. Hitler undermined his victims from within, but when his Fifth Column had done its work, his armies had to occupy the countries marked down for absorption. Stalin is under no such necessity. His Fifth Column is composed, not of small groups of influential traitors, though he has them, too, but of large, vociferous and well-organized "national" Communist parties from whose ranks the necessary troops can be supplied.

Thanks to the weakness and division of their opponents, the Communists have been able hitherto to seize effective power with the backing of not more than 25 per cent of the electorate. Their doctrine has an appeal for the masses which Hitler's approached at times but never equalled. In the process of seizure there need be no crossing of frontiers, no tearing up of treaties, no technical aggression, unless the victim resolves to defend itself by force of arms. Then the immediate result is civil war, for which the Kremlin again can deny responsibility, as we have seen in Greece and may see at any time in France and Italy.

If the United States were to send an ultimatum to Stalin tomorrow, taking the *Gleichschaltung* of Czechoslovakia as a sample of Communist aggression from within and stating that it would regard repetition of that process in any other country—say Finland—as an unfriendly act, Stalin could reply with perfect truth that Russia could not be held accountable for the political convictions and party manoeuvres of Klement Gottwald and his friends. He would blandly certify that there is not a single Russian soldier on Czech soil, that the borders of Czechoslovakia have not been violated at any point, that Russia has not smuggled arms into the country or assisted the Communist *coup d'état* in any way that can be proved. And there are well-meaning nit-wits in Europe, America and Canada who would accept his plea as reasonable and regard it as conclusive, just as the appeasers in Europe justified Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland and his march into Austria before the war.

Can Continue Indefinitely

Here, then, lies the real drama of the "cold war": it can be continued indefinitely, with profit to Russia and without engaging her responsibility, if the Communists do not encounter determined and united opposition. In the long run, the only way to end it may be to turn it into a shooting war, with all its consequences. But Russia will take care not to do that: if the change is made at all, it will have to be made by the United States, which will then appear as the aggressor.

An appeal to the United Nations will get nowhere as long as the right of veto is preserved. Nothing will serve but an ultimatum of the pre-1914 type, based on the threat of immediate hostilities and on the power to make it effective and formidable. And that ultimatum will have to be based on circumstances for which the United Nations Charter and the existing body of international law make no explicit provision.

The Marshall Plan still offers some hope of checking the *automatic* spread of Communism, but the plan alone will not check any aggressive designs that the Kremlin may have for Persia and the Middle East. Though its method is constructive, not negative, it is strictly comparable with the economic sanctions applied against Italy in 1935. They did not prevent the Fascist conquest of Abyssinia, simply because Mussolini calculated—and the event proved him right—that France and Britain were not ready to go to war to enforce them fully, and would not even dare to apply the vital oil sanction or close the Suez Canal to his transports, as they should have done. The same weakness stultified Franco-British policy in the Spanish civil war and ensured Franco's victory. With the irony of human affairs, the democratic western world now finds itself in the anti-Communist camp with Franco, and may yet have to look to him, in large measure, for its salvation.

For if war between Russia and the west should break out by some accident, or if the United States was forced to provoke it in defence of democracy, recent history would repeat itself once more. An American A-bomb attack, launched across the North Pole, might or might not cripple Russia at one blow, more likely not. It would be followed by a counter-attack of which Canada would bear the brunt. But while this was developing, Europe rapidly would be reduced to the condition of July 1940, with the Red Army taking the place of Hitler's Wehrmacht; for the Western Union, even if formed in time and backed by an American alliance, would not be strong enough to hold up the first rush of Stalin's armies. The small British, American and French occupation forces in Germany and Austria would be overwhelmed or driven westward, and the first shot would be the signal for Communist risings in France and Italy, if they had not already occurred.

Britain Highly Vulnerable

Britain would be isolated once more and may become in time an American air base, but a very precarious and vulnerable one, under continual long-range bombardment. Only one area in continental Europe would afford a secure, roomy foothold, easily supplied by sea, for American and allied forces. That would be the Iberian Peninsula, relatively easy to defend, not highly vulnerable to mass bombing or atomic warfare, and proof against Communist infiltration. Possession of this area, as well as the north African seaboard, would enable the western Mediterranean to be kept open. Franco's army should be able to hold the Pyrenean passes, at least until it was reinforced from U.S.A. Franco's political machine has nothing to learn in the art of maintaining "internal security", and in Portugal the Salazar regime, though less brutal in its methods, is equally impregnable. Portugal has served before as a base for liberating armies, and the port of Lisbon could handle any volume of traffic from America.

Repugnant though this conclusion may be to democratic minds, we shall need Franco and Salazar, and need them badly, in any war with Russia. Without pretending to be in the secrets of the American general staff, I should say that Franco's Spain has an important place in their strategic plans, and that this accounts for the steady refusal of Washington and London to join in schemes for weakening the Caudillo's regime or attempting to overthrow it at this time.

EXECUTIVE WANTED

The London Family Service Bureau wants experienced Social Worker as Executive Secretary. Beginning salary $2400.00 to $2800.00 according to qualifications. Duties to commence June 1st.

APPLY TO

FAMILY SERVICE BUREAU

255 QUEEN'S AVE., LONDON, ONTARIO

"Yes, Sir!

Confederation Life

Gives Us Four-Fold Protection"

1. My wife and children will get a monthly income if I die.
2. They get double the monthly income if I should die by accident.
3. I get a monthly income if I become totally disabled through sickness or accident and the policy is kept in full force without further payment of premiums while the total disability lasts.
4. I get a monthly income for life when I reach retirement age.

"I feel that I owe a debt to the Confederation Life Representative who showed me how to get this four-fold protection."

• • • • •

If you, too, want four-fold protection see a Confederation Life Representative about it. He is trained to advise you wisely. Write for the booklet "Four-Fold Protection Provides."

BEFORE YOU INSURE, CONSULT—

Confederation Life

HEAD OFFICE Association TORONTO

"Look... I've just grown another pair of hands!"

NEW HANDS seem to sprout—the day that *electronic dictating machines* are installed in the office.

Amazed, grateful secretaries discover hours in the day they never knew existed. Hours that used to be spent chained to the boss' desk. Hours that were crammed with shorthand. Hours formerly reserved for person-to-person dictation!

No wonder you can hear the sigh of relief—when speedy, efficient Dictaphone electronic dictation takes over!

A bright new day with ELECTRONIC DICTATION

With his secretary busy *outside* his door, a man can sit back and really *think*.

Alone . . . relaxed . . . he can talk all of his correspondence into the handy microphone. Letters, memos, reports—all of his dictation is speedily recorded.

Interruptions? Phone calls? Not with his secretary on the job—to protect him.

Dictaphone Electronic Dictation is the modern, efficient way of doing business. You'll find it doubles your working ability—as well as your secretary's!

Call your Dictaphone Representative for a demonstration today!

DICTAPHONE *Electronic Dictation*

DICTAPHONE CORPORATION LIMITED, 86 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

The word DICTAPHONE is the registered trade-mark of Dictaphone Corporation makers of Electronic dictating machines and other sound-recording and reproducing equipment bearing said trade-mark.

OTTAWA LETTER

Question of Freedom of the Press Is Big Riddle in Today's World

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE names of the Canadians representing us at the Conference on Freedom of Information and of the Press, which begins at Geneva on March 23, will have been announced by the time this letter appears. A Canadian, George V. Ferguson, editor of the Montreal *Star*, attended the meetings of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press held at Lake Success; and a submission which he made to the Lake Success gathering was evidently of such cogency that it was made the basis of a report of that sub-commission, which outlines in an interesting and provocative way what should be included in the concept of "freedom of information."

Though there is a vast amount of vague lip-loyalty to the phrase "Freedom of the Press," it is rare that you find anyone who has made up his mind what it means; or has ever given very much thought to the effects and implications of a true Freedom of the Press in the world as we see it today. The Statement drawn up on the basis of George Ferguson's submission serves as a useful draft for discussion and further attempts at clarification. Some of its phraseology has been rather vigorously assailed by *Editor and Publisher* and by other U.S. press critics, as going out of its way to put notions of restrictions and censorship into the heads of governments; but there were many European delegates at Lake Success who vividly recalled how press freedom itself could be outrageously abused and employed as a deadly weapon against liberal democracy.

This interim Statement has also been circularized in Canada, and views of such bodies as the parliamentary press gallery, the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association, the periodical press and the weeklies, have been sought; so that the Canadian delegation at Geneva will presumably know what the working press of Canada thinks about the subject.

These are discouraging days to be pursuing an ideal objective such as Freedom of Information and of the Press. At the very time when sub-commissions and conferences are seeking to lay a foundation for agreement among the United Nations on a code of conduct, the world press carried item after item announcing the growth of restriction and censorship. It is not necessary to look to Czechoslovakia or Japan for illustrations. In Quebec the Padlock Law is again invoked; in Alberta the supposed protection of the Criminal Code against unreasonable badgering by distant agencies is circumvented; in Ontario a new oath of secrecy is prescribed for civil servants—an oath which, it is only fair to add, is required of federal civil servants also, although the wording here may be less restrictive.

What Price Censorship?

Quite apart from such phenomena, the rising tension in the international sphere is tending to emphasize the importance of keeping all new military and scientific discoveries a tight secret; and even in the United States, as warmly dedicated to freedom of the press as any country in the world, there is talk of calling together the newspaper proprietors and proposing the re-imposition of a voluntary censorship on defence matters similar to that which operated in 1939-41. The United Nations Conference will have to face the fact that the ideals it is setting up will be only approximated at best, even in a period of real peace: while if the war clouds continue to lower, the practice of the world, including the signatories of the United Nations code, will tend to sneak back into the darkness of censorship and restriction, rather than climb upward to the beacon it is attempting to hold aloft.

The broad principles toward which the United Nations are working have been stated with concreteness and force in the statement based on George V. Ferguson's submission. Therein, freedom of information is regarded as a fundamental right, a touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations are dedicated. Such freedom implies the right to think as one wills, without interference, to seek, impart and receive information and ideas "by any means, without fetters and regardless of frontiers." Of especial interest to reporters and editors is the submission that "for news personnel above all, but also for everyone so far as practical considerations permit, this freedom includes the right to have the widest possible access to the sources of information and to travel unhampered in pursuit thereof, and also to safeguard all sources of information honorably used."

Freedoms and Duties

So far, the Conference will have little difficulty in enlisting the support of delegates, though some question may be raised as to how necessary it is for neighbors to know the most intimate domestic secrets of those who live beside them.

The next section of the Lake Success statement from which I am quoting has proved to be the most controversial one to date, and it is bound to give further difficulty at Geneva. After pointing out that freedoms of information and expression carry with them duties and responsibilities; and that these obligations justify a codification of legal restrictions as well as a statement of moral obligations, the statement goes on to define and describe appropriate restrictions, penalties or liabilities.

These should, it states, "be confined to matters which must remain secret in the vital interests of the state; expressions which incite persons to alter by violence a system of government, except in cases of resistance to oppression; expressions which directly incite persons to commit criminal acts;" and so on.

A careful examination of this language raises immediate difficulties. Who is to decide what matters must remain secret "in the vital interests of the state?" What kinds of information disclose "vital interests"? And what is "the state?" Is it, for example, the political party in power at the time? Anyone who has tried to administer statutes employing such language (we had in the Defence of Canada Regulations during the war, for example, a prohibition against the publication of matter "intended or likely to prejudice the efficient prosecution of the war") knows only too well how difficult it is to know what is embraced within such vague and general words. Some human being has to decide what these "vital" interests are. We occasionally hear ministers in the House decline to disclose information as not being in "the public interest." Especially in time of apprehended war (and we may be doomed to live for decades in such a time), the "vital interests" of the state even in countries like Canada and the United States may stand in the way of the freedom of information for which the United Nations Conference is making a fight. At what stage does a foreign correspondent become a spy?

The second clause is another headache. Censorship would be condoned, and indeed expressly provided for, against "expressions which incite persons to alter by violence a system of government, except"—and the exception is very interesting—"except in cases of resistance to oppression." Now of course even the most liberal of governments cannot tolerate freedom to urge the overthrow of government by force. If it did, it wouldn't last long. Such agitation for the overthrow of government by force would, under the United Nations statement, be condoned and excepted *when such government was guilty of "oppression."* Again, who is to be judge? An underground press which fights dictatorship is to escape the moral disapproval of the United Nations: that is the clear-cut case: but, using the same language, couldn't Jehovah's Witnesses or the Communist Party in Quebec claim similar exemption? The whole matter bristles with conundrums.

Fresh Viewpoint for Spring!

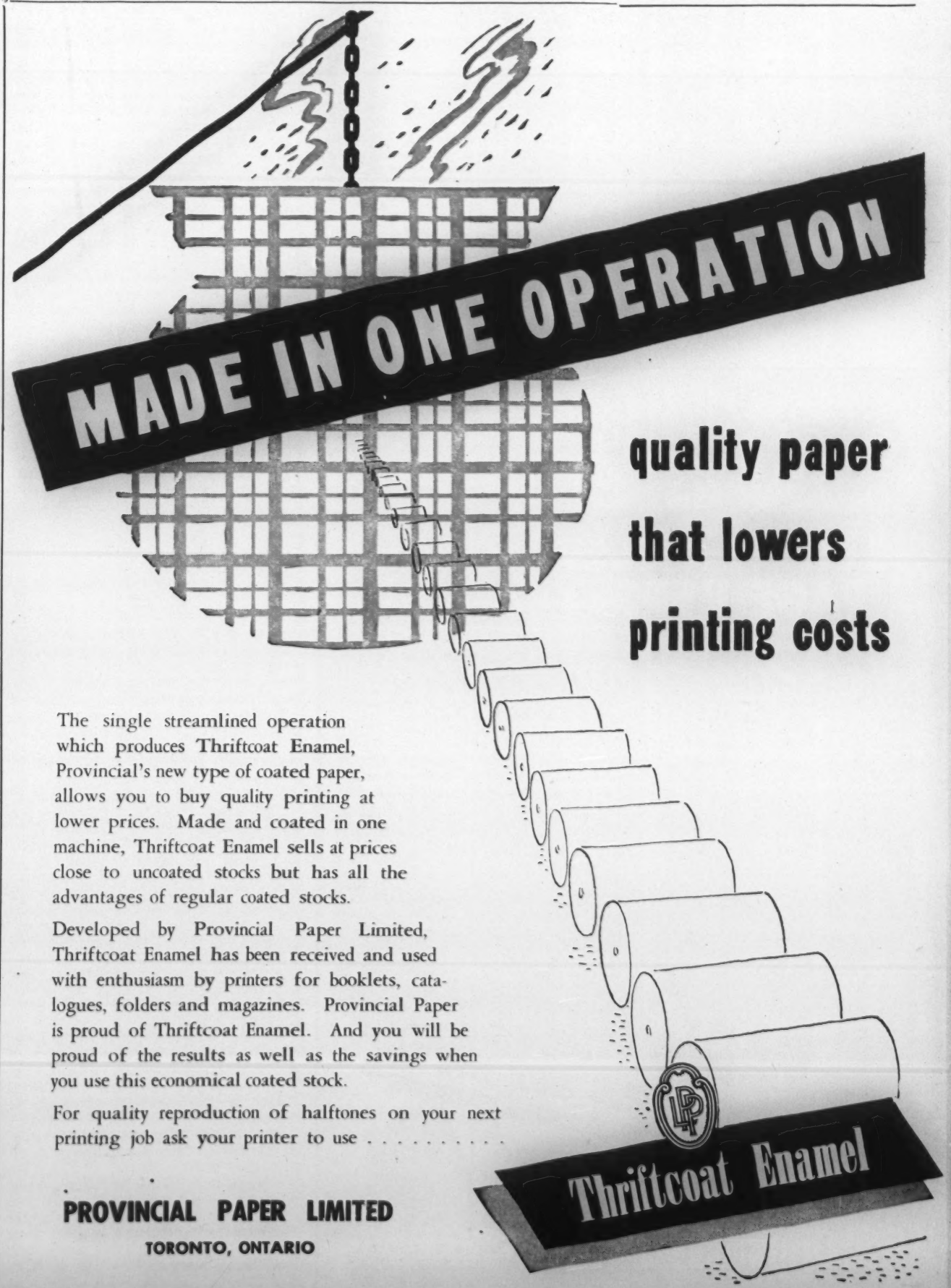
Now is the time for a complete change of scenery and a delightful week-end at Niagara's famous Hotel General Brock. Dining in the newly-enlarged Rainbow Room with its breath-taking view of the Falls and the upper Niagara River is a thrilling experience . . . and the service is superb.

Two new floors provide completely modern accommodation and feature picture windows. Rates are moderate. Single $3.50 up, double $5.50 up.

Hotel GENERAL BROCK

NIAGARA FALLS · ONTARIO

Vernon G. Cardy, President Wilfred A. Stead, Manager



The single streamlined operation which produces Thriftcoat Enamel, Provincial's new type of coated paper, allows you to buy quality printing at lower prices. Made and coated in one machine, Thriftcoat Enamel sells at prices close to uncoated stocks but has all the advantages of regular coated stocks.

Developed by Provincial Paper Limited, Thriftcoat Enamel has been received and used with enthusiasm by printers for booklets, catalogues, folders and magazines. Provincial Paper is proud of Thriftcoat Enamel. And you will be proud of the results as well as the savings when you use this economical coated stock.

For quality reproduction of halftones on your next printing job ask your printer to use . . . . . .

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO

WASHINGTON LETTER

Service Chiefs Want Green Light From Congress on Defence Plan

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT said: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick.' We're screaming our heads off and carrying a toothpick."

The newspaperman author of this colorful comment on the current military preparedness of the United States prefers to retain his anonymity. He may be exaggerating the relative military strength of the U.S. but he does represent a prevailing viewpoint, which is underscored by the warnings of President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall that the international situation is "very, very serious."

It is against this backdrop of a "crisis" in world affairs blamed on Russian aggressiveness, that U. S. Army high command officers are now formulating their overall strategic defence plan for the United States at Key West, Florida. Their findings will serve as a blueprint for a comprehensive program of national security which will be presented to Congress next month.

It will doubtless help to alleviate some fears of private citizens about inadequacy of national defences, but the meeting of the high U.S. "brass" provides scant comfort for the individual American who is concerned about what is to be his actual contribution in another war, if it is to come.

A Patterson newspaper scareheaded the news this week that the Selective Service draft boards were back in operation, but the wartime director, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, simmered down this sensation with the statement that the agency has long maintained a skeleton standby, or training staff "just in case."

Bring Back the Draft

The jump in recruiting has failed, however, to fill the present modified manpower demands of the armed forces. The Army is 120,000 men short of its 670,000 authorized strength. Thus, the top service chiefs have come around to the view that not only is a universal military training program necessary, but they want the draft back. They feel that present world conditions require that men be called up for actual service. Unless there is improvement in the international situation, both the training plan and the draft will come before Congress next month under a general program of strengthening United States defences.

Already War Secretary Forrestal has acted to prepare civilians for atomic warfare by appointing a director of Atomic Defence to organize a program along lines of the wartime civilian defence program. Industry has been asked to prepare for the stockpiling of strategic materials, and if the situation intensifies, action can be expected to actually prepare industry and productive facilities for emergency mobilization.

Despite the war fears, level-headed Americans believe that another world war is years off. General Eisenhower expressed his opinion on retirement as Army Chief of Staff that there would be no early war, but he wanted the nation to be prepared. There is a conviction, held by many people, however, that if there is any fighting it will have to be a war between Russia and America alone. This is based on the weakened economies and depleted populations of most other countries.

The armed forces commanders entrusted with defence of the nation have had these considerations in mind during their deliberations at Key West when they tried to work out the wartime roles and missions of the Army, Navy and Air Force. They are drawing up for the American people the nation's first integrated war plan.

The defence leaders agree with their Commander in Chief, President Truman, that the world situation is extremely critical. They have spent more than a week in Florida working out an intensive program to meet any defence emergency. Plans are said to call for a large increase in air power.

Congress has shown its willingness to strengthen the fighting services. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., has stated that the United States must have "the strongest air force in the world, for defence and offence." Air power will have "top priority" in appropriations and Army and Navy estimates will not be cut.

The Republican House leader even conceded that Administration defence budgetting might have to be increased.

No Hindrance to E.R.P.

The military leaders delayed action in formulating a defence program to permit Congress to take action on the Marshall Plan. It is believed that large expenditures to be sought for military needs would have complicated the European Recovery Program and delayed or prevented its enactment.

Another delaying factor was that the Army, Navy and Air Force have been unable to agree within their Joint Chiefs of Staff on their actual roles and missions. Purpose of the unification was to eliminate duplication, but there has been desire of the services to "keep what they have." The Key West conference should iron out some of these problems.

It will also enable the service chiefs to decide on whether they will ask Congress both for a training program and the draft. The world emergency has helped to eliminate criticism that army leaders sought to keep their own "cushy" jobs by working for large fighting forces.

Critics of a training program recall that France had five million trained men at the time of the German invasion. They claim this fact helped to create the "Maginot line" type of thinking and a false sense of security.

The latest training bill would set up a National Security Training Program which would require all qualified young men between 18 and 20 to undergo a year's training. It would have two phases. The first six months of continuous training would be in the Ground, Naval or Air component of the "National Security Training Corps." The second training phase would consist of the following alternatives:

a. Additional training in the N.S.T.C. for six months.

b. Voluntary enlistment in the Regular forces for at least the minimum period authorized by law.

c. Enlistment in the National Guard or Organized Reserve for a period prescribed by the President.

d. Enlistment in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and assignment to an organized unit.

e. Entrance in the Military, Naval or Coast Guard Academies.

f. Enrollment in the Naval and Marine Corps officer procurement program.

g. Enrollment in R.O.T.C. or N.R.O.T.C. college courses with agreement to accept the appropriate reserve commission, if offered.

h. Entrance into the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy or one of the five state-accredited maritime academies.

i. Entrance upon a technical or specialist course in school or college approved by the War or Navy Department.

j. Enlistment in the Enlisted Reserve Corps for six years.

Congress will doubtless be far more inclined to look favorably upon legislation of this type with the world in a state of unrest.

The Armed Forces, in any event, are going to act while the country is in this state of mind. You'll soon hear a lot more about national defence needs, and about the part Canada will play in U.S. defense plans.

J. H. McQUAIG & CO.
Industrial Psychologists
Selection of Executives and Salesmen
Testing of Personnel for Industry.
30 Bloor St. W., Toronto, KI. 6514

The United Nations Face Their Trial
A Terrible Crime Can Be Prevented

The following is an excerpt of an article that appeared in "The Record", London, England, a publication in the Church of England.

No longer is the Palestine issue a debate on the rights and wrongs of Arab and Jew. That stage was passed when the General Assembly accepted the partition scheme. Now it is the fundamental principles of international action that are at stake. The Assembly cannot decide, just because the Mufti has wagged his finger at it, that the decision it reached last November has suddenly become a mistaken one. No wonder U.N.O. cannot solve the Russian problem if the greatest nations of the world tremble before the Arabs! Nor can there be any further thought of impartiality. Everywhere, including the Arab countries themselves, it is recognized that the Jews are fighting for the decision of U.N.O., that they stand for what has been declared to be the just solution. There can be no impartiality between right and wrong, between justice and injustice. The only consistent course would be for U.N.O. to declare the Jews its allies and the defenders of the world's conscience. Haganah might logically be appointed the international force. It would readily accept the responsibility—and the armaments that would go with it. At the very least the Jews should be permitted adequate means of self-defence.

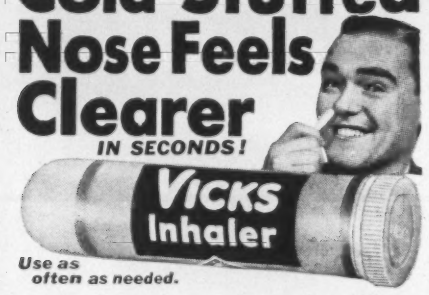
Mr. Creech Jones complains that the General Assembly did not take into account the likelihood of opposition to its decision. This complaint is, in fact, an unsolicited vindication of the doctrine that might is right and its corollary is that the nations of the world should not try to insist on equity in the face of opposition. There will then, however, be very little justice done; for it is not an unusual reaction of a defeated litigant to raise a protest.

If the Jews are in the right and deserve the support of U.N.O., *a fortiori* it is dishonorable on the part of the British to supply arms to their enemies at the same time as they confiscate the weapons of Haganah. Yet Mr. Creech Jones now admits that arms are being sent to the Arab countries. What excuse does he offer? That these arms are not to be sent into Palestine. Was there ever more blatant piece of diplomatic hypocrisy! Their import cannot be prevented now, and still less can it be prevented in three months time when the last of the British troops are to have left.

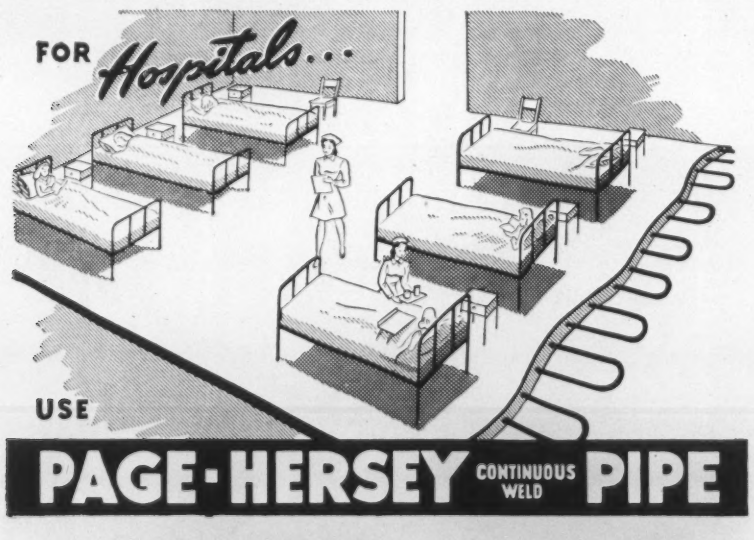
Perhaps there are still some British people who see the Arabs through romantic or sentimental spectacles; they should disillusion themselves. Britain will be in the position of a strong man who stands idly by while the vilest shame and cruelty is committed. No condemnation of Irgun's terrorism or Jewish vices will save her face then. Indeed, if there is any lesson being instilled at the present time it is that violence is the sole recourse of the wronged, that the world and its U.N.O. care neither for compassion nor justice, that British idealism is a myth. This is not true; but anybody could be forgiven for imagining that it was. A terrible crime may shortly be committed. Yet scarcely a voice has been raised in protest, even from the Churches. Interest has been shown mainly in the Holy Places—as if our Lord would have cared more about the sanctity of a few acres of ground than about the massacre of a people whether they are right or wrong. Britain's credit before the world will be injured, her influence in the restoration of international morality will be weakened if she thus forsakes these six hundred thousand people she has assumed an obligation to defend.

While not endorsing in full the above statement of an influential publication in the Church of England, the United Zionist Council of Canada is bringing to public attention important British views that are not given currency through the vast net work of official information agencies.

PUBLISHED BY UNITED ZIONIST COUNCIL OF CANADA
S. J. Zacks, President

TRY HANDY VICKS INHALER—
Cold-Stuffed Nose Feels Clearer
IN SECONDS!


Use as often as needed.



FOR RADIANT HEATING
It effects, healthful temperatures and absolute cleanliness.
Entirely draftless, it minimizes dangers of cross-infection.

Long life and uniformity is built into every length of scale free Page-Hersey Continuous Weld Pipe. The automatic process by which it is made gives it a natural toughness, ensuring smooth, pressure-tight bends resistant to fracture and distortion. Experience has proved that welding time and costs are minimized.

AFTER WE SELL . . . WE SERVICE . . . Page-Hersey maintains a department of information, covering all uses of pipe. All purchasers of Page-Hersey Pipe are entitled to free use of this service.

Send for this Free Booklet
It covers the most recent information on the application of Page-Hersey Continuous Weld Pipe for radiant heating in all types of buildings. Detailed and illustrated.
PH-7B
PAGE-HERSEY TUBES LTD. 100 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, CANADA
Branches — Vancouver • Winnipeg • Montreal • Halifax
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA OF PIPE AND TUBULAR PRODUCTS, WELDED AND SEAMLESS

He Leavened Penalties With Benevolence

By GEORGE E. SHORTT

When the Archambault Commission's report on Canadian prisons was made in 1938, the outstanding British penologist, Sir Alexander Paterson, was recommended as adviser in the reorganization of the prison system. But he was never invited to visit Canadian penitentiaries or to give advice. Sir Alexander died recently; the report still awaits the government's attention. This writer presents an appreciative account of the famous humanitarian-penologist.

CANADA has good cause to regret the death of Sir Alexander Paterson, M.C., H.M. Commissioner of Prisons, which took place in England recently, for it points up once again the opportunity lost by the Canadian government in failing to implement the recommendations of the Royal, or Archambault, Commission's report of 1938. That report is considered the most important penological document ever produced in Canada and is regarded with respect in every civilized nation of the world. After interviewing all the outstanding penologists of the day, the Commissioners specifically stated in their report that, if penal reform were to be inaugurated in Canada in line with their recommendations, Alexander Paterson should be called upon to advise the Canadian Government, at least in the early stages. He waited in growing puzzlement for the call which never came. I could only tell him that the Canadian Government was not yet ready for him. Now he is gone.

"Alec", as he was known to hundreds of men the world over, was undoubtedly the outstanding penologist of his day. But he was much more than that—he was also a great humanitarian — a quiet, humorous, kindly man who lent a helping hand to hundreds of his less fortunate fellow-men and affected the lives of thousands of others by modernizing and humanizing prison treatment and extending the practice of after-care to those released from prison who wished to live honestly.

School-Teacher

Alexander Paterson was educated at Oxford, and taught school for some time before he entered the Civil Service, first in the Irish Office. He also worked among the poor in South East London as a sort of lay missionary. It was in this dock area south of "The Pool" that he first learned how closely allied were poverty undernourishment, broken homes, and crime. It was of this experience he wrote when he published his book, "Across the Bridges". When World War I broke out he enlisted in the Bermondsey Battalion, recruited largely from among those with whom he had worked in South East London, and he discovered anew the volatility of human nature and its unlimited potentialities. He was awarded the Military Cross for bravery in the field, and rose to the rank of captain.

On his return from military service, he taught for a time at the London School of Economics and, in 1922, became H.M. Commissioner of Prisons, in which field he rose to be world famous during the ensuing twenty-four years. He retired at the beginning of 1947, and died less than a year later at the age of sixty-two. After the war, he was knighted for his outstanding services to the Empire.

Alec was most concerned with youthful offenders of the so-called non-reformable type who could not be sent to Borstal institutions or released on probation. He knew these men, their background, and their possibilities, because he had lived among them or their kind and had fought with them in France and Flanders. He knew the conditions of their lives, and they respected his understanding, which was so unusual in an "outsider". Very often he gained their confidence, and he never betrayed it. He was neither a sentimentalist nor a martinet—the Scylla and Charybdis on which nine out of ten penal reforms are wrecked. He believed in man's common humanity and that, given opportunity and circumstance, anyone is capable of anything.

In order to achieve reformation, the whole character of the offender must be changed. This can only be done by understanding: it can never be done by force or cruelty. Neither can it be done by elaborate paraphernalia and expensive buildings. The habits and thoughts of the offenders must be directed away from their anti-social attitudes into new and constructive channels. As this can rarely be done in prison, Paterson sought to reduce prison terms and increase the use of probation under effective tutelage. The first objective must always be to prevent crime but, if prevention has failed, every effort must be directed to changing the attitude of the criminal. In this he met with remarkable success.

Borstal System

The Borstal System, if it can rightly be called a system, is the most successful method yet discovered of dealing with young offenders, and the Borstal System depends for its success almost entirely on the men who administer it. They are recruited from schoolmasters, sailors, explorers and the like, but all must show a peculiar capability for the work. Beyond the character of these men, it is the human contact between them and their charges that influences a change of outlook and character. As individual attention is not possible in dealing with hundreds of offenders, groups, or "houses" of fifty to sixty offenders are formed and placed under the personal supervision of house-masters. The offender is not alone in a cell, but one of a group. After all, it is anti-social conduct that has brought the offender to prison: how can he be cured by shutting him away from the society of all except his equally anti-social fellow prisoners? Alexander Paterson applied a modified borstal technique to the more difficult class of offenders and, insofar as it was possible, made personal contact with them.

As his reputation for obtaining results increased, the scope of his personal activities was enlarged. The Colonial Office borrowed his services from the Home Office again and again to visit, inspect, and report on conditions in colonial prisons and advise as to their improvement. In this way he visited many parts of the Empire. In 1925-26 he went to Burma; in 1937 to the West Indies, and in 1939 to East Africa. He visited many foreign prisons as well, including the French penal settlements in French Guiana, and the prisons of Holland and Belgium. On his return from the latter in 1924, he published a pamphlet entitled, "A Report of Visits to Some Belgian and Dutch Prisons and Reformatories".

In 1931, he was invited to inspect the Federal Penitentiary system of the United States. His candid report was not appreciated by those who were merely seeking to whitewash existing conditions, and he took the bold step of publicizing his findings, himself. He pointed out that sentences were often excessive and that, due to the passage of laws which did not have general public support, the social stigma generally attached to law-breaking had lost much of its efficacy as a deterrent. On his return to England, he published his report on "The Prison Problem of America" for private circulation.

When the Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System of Canada visited England in 1937, the commissioners had many conversations with Alec Paterson, and came away very much impressed, both with the English prison system and Alexander Paterson. In the Commission's report, published in 1938, one of the main recommendations was that "an outstanding prison authority from England, *preferably Mr. Alexander Paterson, M.C.* . . . should be invited to come to Canada to counsel and advise the Prison Commission on the reorganization of the prison system in order to give practical effect to the recommendations contained in this report." But, as mentioned above, Paterson was never invited to visit Canadian penitentiaries or to give his advice on the reorganization of the Canadian system.

"I First Met Alec"

I first met Alec in November, 1939, in Washington. Following my service with the Canadian Royal Commission, I had been called in by Mr. Lapointe, then Minister of Justice, to commence reorganization of the penitentiary system of Canada—the abortive results of which were described by L. P. Picard, K.C., M.P., in his speech in the House of Commons June 3, 1947. I was visiting Federal and State penitentiaries in California when I received a message from Paterson that he was crossing to North America to see James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons of the United States, and Sanford Bates, a former director, and was anxious to talk to me. I arranged to meet him in Washington early in November. Sanford Bates, who, next to Paterson, was probably the world's most outstanding prison authority and prison reformer and who had published a number of books on the subject, including his famous "Prisons and Beyond", I had already met. I made the acquaintance of Bennett in Paterson's company.

I found Paterson to be a slender man of medium height, characterized by a long tapering chin and tired eyes. He spoke in a quiet voice, which was in harmony with his seasoned tranquility of manner. We met at early breakfast and went on to see Bennett at the Department of Justice where we were presented before a meeting of the staff. I could see that Paterson was known and liked by everyone. In the afternoon we met Justice of the Supreme Court Murphy, who was then Attorney-General of the United States, and, incidentally, very much on the defensive with Paterson. Afterward, we went to a cocktail party at Bennett's home in Chevy Chase.

Wanted to See Canada

Next morning we took a seven o'clock train to New York, and talked all the way. Alec told me that he was very anxious to work with us, and, particularly, to arrange an exchange of prison officers between the prison services of the two countries. He was eager, also, to look over Canadian penitentiaries and made this a condition of his giving advice in the matter of reorganization. Knowing the prevailing attitude at Ottawa, I was forced to explain to him that, as we had discovered so many basic defects in our prison system through the investigation of the Royal Commission, we would have our hands full in coping with these before looking for further faults. We agreed to see what we could do about the exchange of prison officers, but it did not come to anything. Earlier in the year, I had been able to arrange for groups of Canadian prison officers to go to the English training school for prison officers at Wakefield, but the second group had been prevented from sailing by the outbreak of the war, and the whole plan was quickly abandoned after that. Sanford Bates invited us to dinner that evening and Paterson spoke over the radio before sailing for England the next morning.

When I had discussed penal reform with Alec in November, 1939, it was already well under way in Canada, but, when he came to Canada in 1941, it had been abandoned. Paterson could not understand this. We had the report, which indicated very clearly what needed to be done, and, in his opinion, we had the man to do it. He greatly admired Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff, and declared that the Chief Justice and I were the only two men he had met in Canada who were sincerely interested in prison reform. This was, of course, very much of an exaggeration when we had such men as Chief Justice McRuer, W. F. Nickle, K.C., J. B. Bickersteth, and others who consistently gave their best efforts in the cause of penal reform, but it was near enough to the truth to make one recall Churchill's dictum that "the mood and temper of the public with regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilization of any country."

Canada missed the opportunity of securing the seasoned advice of this great penologist and humanitarian, and his plans for the improvement of the English and colonial prison systems have also been brought, at least temporarily, to a standstill by the war, illustrating once again the way in which war's evil spreads out in concentric waves from its centre of bloodshed and destruction to affect and blight plans far removed from it in space and time.

For her-for Easter

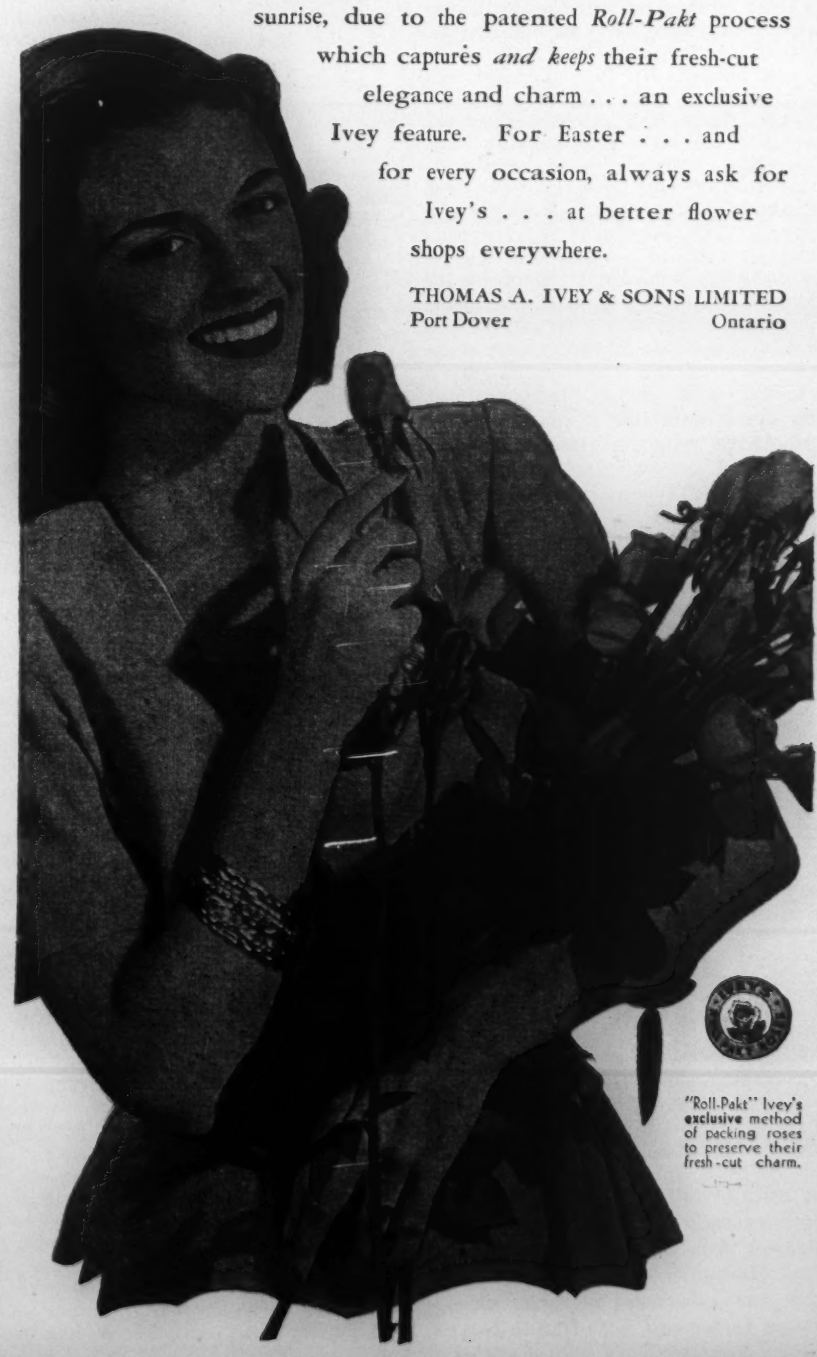
IVEY'S

ROLL-PAKT

Roses

RAPTURE runs high when Roses are received . . . especially if they're Ivey's . . . stateliest, most exquisite, most cherished blooms. Delivered fresh as the sunrise, due to the patented *Roll-Pakt* process which captures *and keeps* their fresh-cut elegance and charm . . . an exclusive Ivey feature. For Easter . . . and for every occasion, always ask for Ivey's . . . at better flower shops everywhere.

THOMAS A. IVEY & SONS LIMITED
Port Dover Ontario



"Roll-Pakt" Ivey's exclusive method of packing roses to preserve their fresh-cut charm.

Businessmen Sanction the Graduate School

By STANLEY F. TEELE

In this second article on the value of a university education for business (first, S.N., March 13), the Associate Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration discusses evidence that the program benefits both the individual and the business community. The business graduate receives a salary twice as high as the average for male college graduates as a whole. Business companies are sufficiently interested in the university training to contribute funds annually.

Dean Teele emphasizes that the Harvard course is a graduate program, drawing men from various undergraduate backgrounds.

WHAT can be said about the results of university education for business? Business education in the universities is new; it is on trial. It is still very much in a stage of experimentation, of trying new methods to reach its objectives. In many universities, it is regretably true even that concrete and well-defined objectives have not yet been set. But must we accept university education for business entirely on faith, if we accept it at all? We do need faith for some of it, but we also have some evidence.

In the first place, the Harvard Business School has now some 13,000 graduates and we have direct testimony from many of them as to the results achieved.

We have another type of evidence which interests me a good deal. That evidence is the development and growth of what we called our Advanced Management Program. Twice a year, groups of about seventy men are sent to us by the companies which employ them for a thirteen-week period. In this thirteen-week period, these men, who average 38 years of age and have average salaries of $10,000 a year, engage in an intensive program based wholly on the use of the case method, and drawn directly from our regular program. The decision to send men to this program is not a simple one for a company because it costs on the average $5,000 per man, including payment of his salary during the period and because it takes key executives out of the organization for a thirteen-week period. Many companies have continued to send one, two or three men to successive programs. I accept that as a significant piece of evidence as to valuation by active business.

There is one other major piece of evidence which has some validity. There are qualifications, of course, on the average salary earned as a measure of the results of such an education for business. Yet I think it is significant that the typical salary for Harvard Business School graduates is about twice as high as the average salary for male college graduates as a whole.

On the relatively impersonal test of salaries paid, then the business community in the U.S. has said that it finds such a program worthwhile. I should not, of course, leave the impression that there is anything like universal acceptance of the value of this type of university education for business. There is not. Many businessmen deny its value. They can and do point to those graduates who have benefitted slightly, if at all, from their work with us. Their attitude is a continuing, highly desirable challenge to us to find still more effective methods of working toward our objectives.

No program of this kind can be carried out without continuous aid of many kinds from the business community. The Law School has its legal cases prepared for it by the Courts. The Medical School has its clinics. But the Business School must prepare its own cases. The first way then in which the business community must help is through providing the time and effort involved in securing cases. The business community helps us also by the direct contribution of funds. Even with a tuition of $600 per year, one of the highest tuition rates in the United States, the student at the Harvard Business School pays only $1 out of every $2 expended for direct instruction. Part of this difference is made up by the annual contributions of a group of companies and individuals known as The Associates of the Harvard Business School. These companies and individuals, now numbering about 250, provide us with more than $250,000 a year. In addition, each year a number of research projects are financed through gifts to the University by business firms. Research, with which I have dealt little today, is essential to the vitality of an institution like ours. The third way in which the business community helps us is in employing our graduates and working with us to see that they are placed in the most effective way possible.

Business Advice

Finally, we benefit continually from the advice of the business community. That advice comes informally and continuously through many contacts. It comes to us formally, in an organized way through what we call our Visiting Committee. We sometimes describe that Committee as the most distinguished board of directors in the country. The Chairman is Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, head of the Chase National Bank; the Vice Chairman is Mr. Walter Gifford, head of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and its membership includes some thirty progressive business leaders. This group is not a paper organization. It meets with us regularly and functions in many ways to help the School meet its objectives.

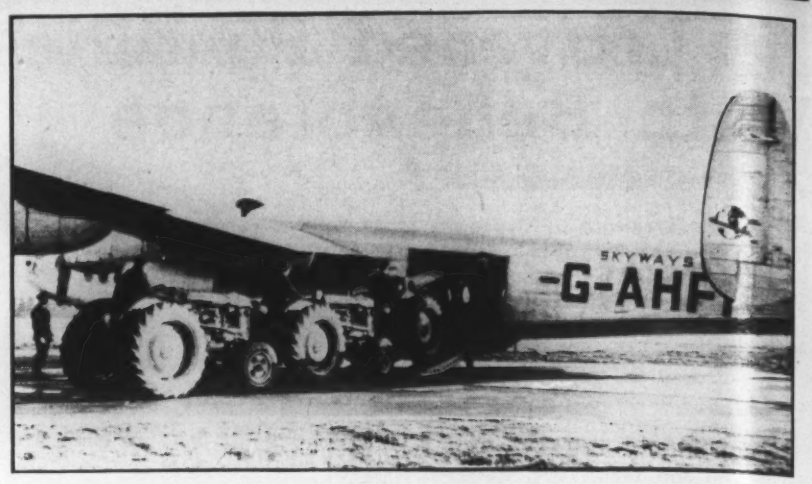
One last topic: the program offered by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration is a graduate program, which draws men together with many different undergraduate backgrounds—at present 1,500 men of 332 different colleges. You may well inquire whether putting this work at the graduate level does not take too long. If twelve years of secondary school is followed by four years of undergraduate college, and then by two more years at the Business School, a boy who begins school at the age of six does not begin his active career until he is twenty-four. Is this not an undesirable delay? A hundred years ago on our New England coast, men went to sea at twelve, were captains at 18 to 20, and sometimes retired by 24, after two or three successful ventures in the China trade.

Does not this extension of the educational period result in a delay in marriage and the establishment of families, which is socially wholly undesirable? This is a real problem; the answer is not entirely clear. From many points of view, our educational period has been carried too far. Some, and I am one, believe that it could be effectively shortened somewhat in some of the early stages. But if one is aiming at helping men develop not as ordinary workers, not even as narrowly specialized experts, but as potentially well rounded administrators, there is much to be gained from building upon a wide and deep general cultural foundation.

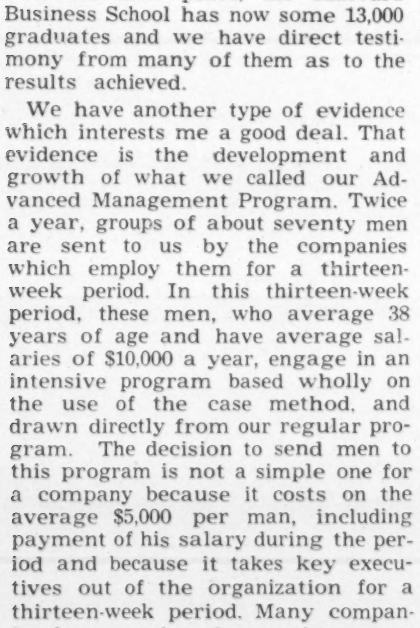
Mature Viewpoint

It is not so much the added years of study that makes us value the graduate level, as it is the maturity of point of view which older men have. The case method depends entirely on the active work of all concerned; it is not effective with playboys, with those who have not developed a serious purpose. Indeed, if we could have everything as we wished, I think we would prefer men who have had two years of service in business after graduation from college before they come to us. The extent to which we can continue to have men with some business experience in the student body will influence the whole atmosphere. With this in mind, we are now experimenting with a limited number of mature, capable men without undergraduate work. Thus far, the experiment is working well.

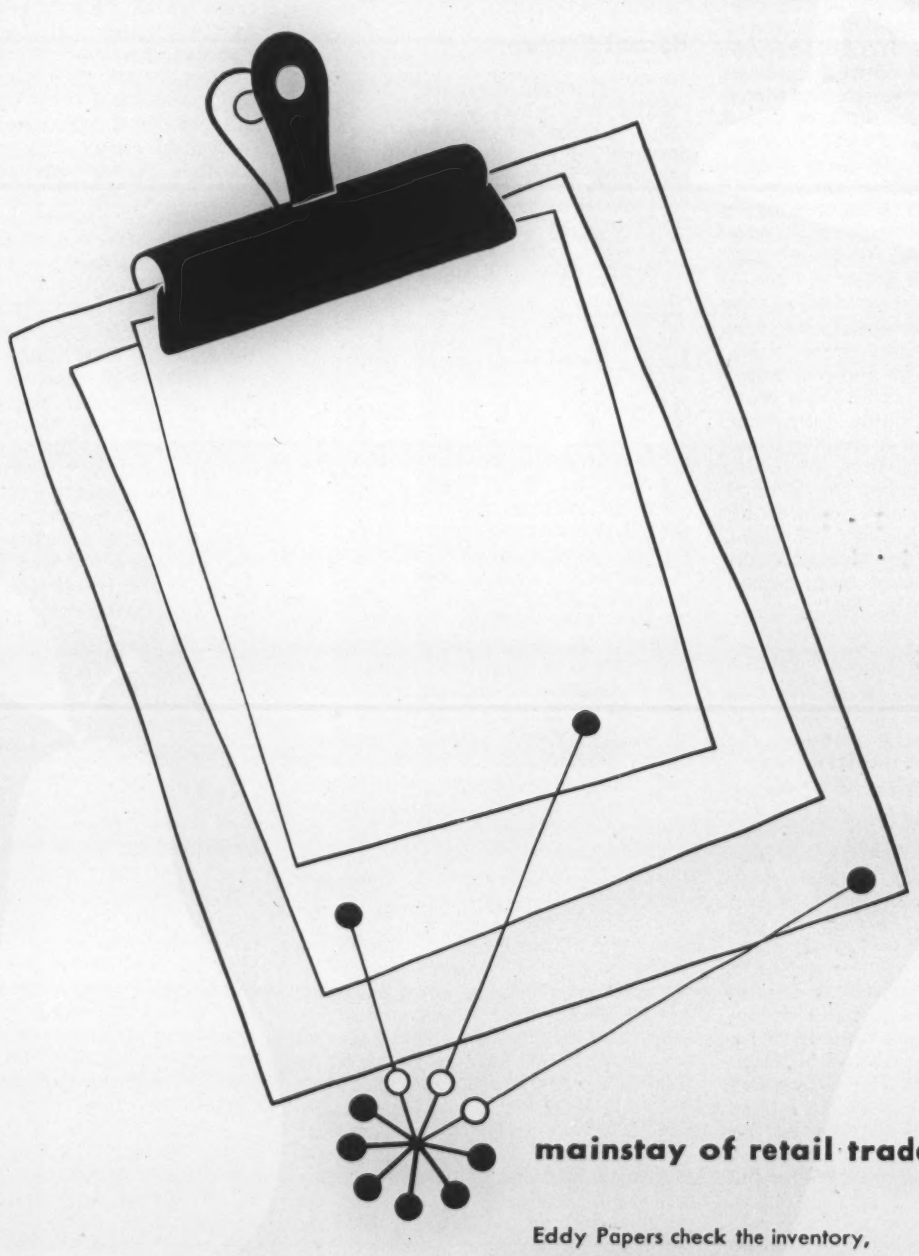
I would like to end by giving a brief quotation which I found some time ago. I do not know the circumstances under which it was written, but it is ascribed to Admiral Hart of the U.S. Navy. It says so much of value to the administrator in so few words that I call it the administrator's prayer: "Give us the strength to endure with serenity those things which cannot be changed; give us the courage to change those things which can and should be changed; and give us the wisdom to distinguish the one from the other."



Tractors, urgently required on Arabian oilfields, leave London by plane.



A million dollars worth of Canadian furs recently arrived for auction at Beaver Hall, London headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company. This girl has an armful of fisher skins—much in demand with French buyers.



mainstay of retail trade

Eddy Papers check the inventory, label the goods, display the prices, record the sale — and bill the customer. In some sales, certain Eddy Papers *are* the merchandise; in dozens of other forms, from sales books to monthly statements, they are helping merchant and customer to transact business smoothly and efficiently.

The E. B. Eddy Company • Hull, Canada

EDDY QUALITY PAPERS

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Left to Right

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AS EVERY modern parent knows left-handed children when arbitrarily compelled to change to their right develop all sorts of undesirable nervous symptoms. Something of the same sort appears to have happened recently to our leftist liberals. They have been forced to shift from left to right and this has dislocated most of their mental habits, with resultant "blocks", stutterings, and in some cases total loss of speech.

Up until the seizure of Czechoslovakia the liberal leftist lived in considerable spiritual comfort. A great many people disagreed with him but this didn't disturb him because he was convinced that he was right and they were wrong. He was not a Communist—he was always particularly insistent on this point—but his loyalty to the democratic system didn't blind him to the achievements of the Soviet Republic. He was fond of drawing parallels between Communism and Christianity. Both had a broad humanitarian basis, both concerned themselves deeply with the welfare of the Common Man. He was willing to admit the occasional intransigeance of the Soviet, but he was convinced that patience and reason would eventually bring the U.S.S.R. round. In general he deplored any open criticism of the Soviet state, his firm principle being, "If you can't say good, say nothing."

This principle didn't however apply to the United States. The liberal leftist was extremely severe with the United States and particularly with the Truman Doctrine and the phenomenon of Dollar Encirclement. If forced to admit that the U.S.S.R. pot looked pretty dingy, he could always point out that it was positively immaculate compared with the U.S. pot. This policy of severity at home and forbearance abroad gave him, among a large group of people, a reputation for wisdom, tolerance and broad international understanding.

Czechoslovakia changed all that. With the Soviet coup the leftist liberal found opinion suddenly shifting. As the situation darkened he discovered that his point of view was about as welcome at an average gathering as the introduction of Typhoid Mary at a tea-party. People objected and withdrew; there was no hope any more that fine basic principles could be made to cover up the lethal record. So between the impact of events abroad and the pressure of opinion at home he was forced into all sorts of unaccustomed habits of thinking and frequently ended up with a speech impediment.

The liberal leftist newspaper or periodical was in the same unhappy position. The "generous" attitude was no longer possible and editorials urging reason and forbearance could only meet with angry objections from the subscribers. The solution here was characteristic. Since the U.S.S.R. was bent on behaving unmentionably, the solution was simply not to mention it. So the liberal leftist press withdrew into editorial corners and discussed the crisis in Britain, the crisis in Palestine, the dollar crisis, the housing crisis, any crisis anywhere on earth except the crisis in Czechoslovakia. The new principle became, "If you can't say anything good, change the subject."

The group a little farther to the left was in a much better position. This was the Henry Wallace following and Mr. Wallace himself had given the lead in a discussion before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. When asked if he didn't feel that the Soviet was interfering in European affairs, he replied blandly that it was "impossible to get at the truth from what we read in the American Press."

THIS should have straightened things out for Wallace followers. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Wallace's enthusiasm for Henry Wallace is even larger than his enthusiasm for the Soviet. A few days later he went to Minneapolis where in a reported speech he pointed out that if he had been President of the United States "the Czechoslovakian coup might never have happened." This seemed to indicate not only that Henry Wallace read the papers but that he actually believed something deplorable had happened in Czechoslovakia. Naturally this following statement was highly confusing to the Wallace following that was even further to the left than Wallace himself. There was only one possible way out—to declare that since it is impossible to get the truth out of the American Press, Mr. Wallace hadn't said anything of the sort.

The Communist Party, being farthest left of all, had no difficulty whatever. The knowing group instantly laid down the Party line and the susceptible followed it as implicitly as a hypnotized hen is said to follow a chalk line drawn on the floor. Their role, like the hen's, was to be strictly non-questioning and non-deviationist, and the Party and their own unique psychology made this very easy for them.

The line itself was established in no time. The local Labor Progressive paper set it down at once in a "hurried air mail letter" sent by Miss Frieda Frejkova, the Prague correspondent. There had been no coup. There had simply been a spontaneous People's Movement to overthrow a plot organized by Wall Street and fomented by fifteen United States spies—an "organized German secret service which was set up under the guidance of Allan W. Dulles, brother of John Foster Dulles, adviser to General Marshall."

Unfortunately Miss Frejkova went on to heap scorn on the reactionaries who "are weeping bitter tears over the fate of Benes and Jan Masaryk", and she proudly quoted Masaryk's own statement about the persons "who wrongly thought it was possible to govern without or even against the Communists." Mr. Masaryk had stated publicly that he would serve the new democracy "as long as necessary and as long as my strength allows." This should have proved if anything could that Mr. Masaryk was quite happy, if not indeed jubilant over the democratic victory in Prague.

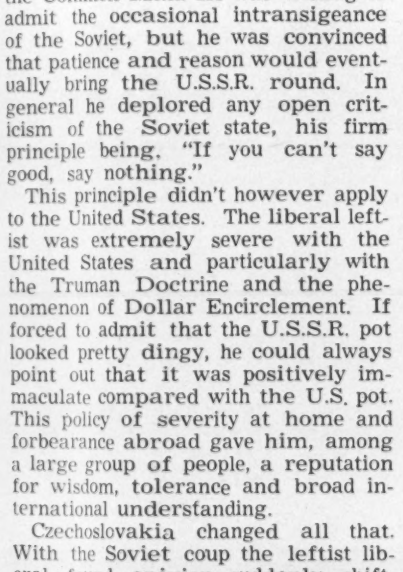
A few days later Mr. Masaryk committed suicide by throwing himself out of a window.

FOR several hours after this unhappy event communications from Prague were held up by "atmospheric conditions", conceivably of very high tension. Then word came out that Mr. Masaryk had been suffering from an "ailment". Mr. Masaryk's ailment, however, was known to be bronchitis and people don't throw themselves out of windows because of bronchitis. So this was supplemented by the explanation that Mr. Masaryk had been greatly distressed by Western criticism of his manly action in continuing his post as Foreign Minister.

But people who are convinced of the manliness of their action don't throw themselves out of windows either.

I am waiting impatiently for Miss Frejkova's next communication from Prague. It will tell us, conceivably, that Mr. Masaryk was the victim of a plot, organized in Wall Street, and carried out by a Nazi agent now under indictment for collaboration. Also that the threat to his safey, organized with the diabolical ingenuity of which only the Nazi and capitalistic mentality is capable, finally preyed on his mind to such an extent that he took his own life.

Of course the *Tribune* correspondent will put the case much better than that. For one thing her natural attitude for left-handedness has never been interfered with.



EDGAR G. BURTON, C.B.E., who has been appointed president of Simpsons, Limited and all subsidiary companies, succeeds C. L. Burton, C.B.E., president since 1929, who becomes Chairman of the Board.

The new president joined the company in 1925. In 1937 he was promoted to general manager of the Toronto store. In 1941, he was appointed Administrator of Retail Trade of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and his service was recognized by the award of the C.B.E.

Mr. Burton is vice-president of the North American Life Assurance Company, a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the London Life Insurance Co., the Toronto General Trusts Corp. Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited and Canadian Western Lumber Company Limited. He is honorary president of the Toronto Industrial Commission.

FELLOW-TRAVELLERS

LITTLE by little
A man discovers
He and his heart
Are fickle lovers—
Attuned today;
Tomorrow—strangers;
Yet through the future's
Unmet dangers,
Down through the years'
Uncertain weather,
Man and his heart
Plod on together.

PAULINE HAVARD

EASTER SUNDAY
March 28th

Use Flowers for **MORE** *occasions*

for the best, ask for...

AUTOGRAPHED ROSES

AT YOUR FLORISTS

What's all this talk about

money?

IT ALL ADDS UP TO THIS:

Almost everybody admits that putting something aside every pay-day is a good idea. For one thing, it's a comfortable feeling to know that, come what may, there's a nice cushion in the bank to fall back on. For another, it's good for your self-respect to realize that at least part of what you work for is *yours* after the bills are paid.

Saving is far from easy in these days of high prices. But now, as always, the hardest part for most people is making a start and establishing the *habit* of saving.

Opening a savings account at The Bank of Nova Scotia is a pleasant and stimulating experience in any case. And possibly, without quite realizing it, you've already accomplished the first step. If you have War Savings Certificates maturing, now is the time to talk to the Manager of our nearest Branch about using the proceeds to start building security for the future.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Lieutenant-Governors Are Not Ambassadors

By EUGENE FORSEY

This is the second of Mr. Forsey's articles (first, S.N., Feb. 28) attacking the tendency of many provincial politicians to assert rights on the part of the provinces which, he suggests, would in effect constitute a sort of "Dominion Status" for those political entities.

Mr. Forsey, who is Director of Research for the Canadian Congress of Labor and the author of numerous works on the Canadian constitution, will deal in later articles with the Dominion's power of disallowance of provincial Acts, and "the Fathers' vision of a united nation, one people, not nine."

THE notion of a sort of Dominion status for the provinces has cropped up also in connection with the appointment of lieutenant-governors. In the summer of 1944, the government of Saskatchewan asked to be consulted on the "procedure" to be followed in filling the position there, and suggested that the Chief Justice could perform the duties. It got a dusty answer. In December of the same year, Sir Eugene Fiset was reaching the end of his term as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Mr. Duplessis seized the occasion to announce that it was "customary for the federal government to consult with the provincial government about the nomination of the representative of His Majesty," and that he was "convinced" it would do so in this case. Mr. King at once wrote Mr. Duplessis, pointing out that, under section 59 of the British North America Act, the appointment of lieutenant-governors was a purely Dominion function. He himself saw no reason why Sir Eugene, like the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Alberta, should not continue in office under his original commission, but if Mr. Duplessis thought otherwise, and would communicate his views directly, he would place those views before the Dominion Cabinet for consideration.

"The war-horse neigheth when he sniffeth the battle from afar." Mr. Duplessis promptly replied with an assertion of Dominion status for the provinces unequalled even among his extraordinary deliverances on the subject: "We consider that the nomination of a lieutenant-governor is comparable to that of an ambassador. As you know, an ambassador is not accredited to a government without his name having been previously submitted to the authority to which he is delegated. In our opinion, this diplomatic courtesy, which is inspired by an excellent courtesy, is the one which should be applied relative to the nomination of a lieutenant-governor . . . It is a question here of a question of principle and I would like to believe that the federal government will continue this tradition of courtesy and sane diplomacy which is in conformity with the spirit and letter of the federal pact."

Exclusive Responsibility

To this Mr. King replied: "Under the constitution, the recommendation of the appointment of the lieutenant-governor is the exclusive responsibility of the federal government. If there is any consultation with the provincial government, it is simply . . . as a matter of courtesy and not of right. It was merely as a courtesy that I wrote to you. . . . I cannot, however, permit the concluding paragraph of your letter to pass without comment. To suggest that there is the slightest analogy between the office of a lieutenant-governor and a diplomatic post is to suggest that the provinces are not part of the nation, and that the government of the country should not exercise its jurisdiction in all parts of the country. The federal government has, in fact, the same responsibility to maintain and to exercise federal jurisdiction as have the provincial governments to exercise theirs within their appropriate spheres."

Mr. King was unquestionably right. Once again, it is a matter not only of the letter of the British North America Act, which gives the Dominion sole power to appoint lieutenant-governors and to remove them (which it has done, twice), but of constitutional usage. Every lieutenant-governor, on taking office, receives Instructions from the Governor General, on the advice of the Dominion Cabinet, under which he must send the Dominion Secretary of State an authentic copy of every provincial Act within ten days after it is assented to; must transmit all Acts and all reserved Bills with a marginal abstract of their contents and the reasons and occasions for them; and must immediately proclaim the disallowance of any provincial Acts disallowed by the Governor General. Sir John A. Macdonald, in an Order-in-Council of August 29, 1873, laid it down that, if a provincial bill conflicted with the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions, or with his duty as a "Dominion officer", he was "bound to reserve it" for the signification of the Governor General's pleasure, "whatever the advice tendered to him may be." (This principle was formally reaffirmed in 1879, 1882 and 1924). The Governor General, on the advice of the Dominion Cabinet, then decides whether assent shall be given or refused. Sixty-five provincial bills have been so reserved, including seven from Quebec; only fourteen have received assent.

Moreover, lieutenant-governors have over and over again received special instructions from the Dominion Government on particular subjects. One of the most recent and spectacular cases occurred in 1926. The Nova Scotia Conservative government was trying to abolish the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, and for that purpose advised the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint enough extra Councillors to swamp the overwhelming majority the Liberals had built up there in forty-three years of unbroken power. The Lieutenant-Governor (wrongly, as it turned out) doubted his legal power to make the appointments. He consulted the Dominion government, which "advised" him to refuse. He did, and it took the Nova Scotia government another two years to get from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council a decision which removed all doubts and obliged the Lieutenant-Governor to give way.

Mr. Duplessis, like Gallio, cared for none of these things, if, indeed, he had ever heard of them. Unabashed by Mr. King's crushing rebuke and unanswerable logic, he came back with a long, rambling and abusive discourse. He admitted that "the federal government may make this nomination". "But it is not less certain that

How better cast iron gives jobs to Canadians

The ancient Egyptians spoke of iron as the precious metal. It was used for making swords, armor and ornaments. As early as 332 B.C. iron was being cast into various forms.

In modern times, various industries began extensive research on the effects of adding Nickel to cast iron, realizing what vast improvements had been imparted to steel by adding Nickel. In this research, International Nickel took a very active part.

Over a period of years, it was discovered that by adding Nickel sometimes with other alloying elements, cast irons could be produced which were definitely stronger, tougher, and more uniform in texture, more resistant to wear and rust.

The facts uncovered in this research work were carefully collected by International Nickel and broadcast freely to foundries, manufacturers of machinery and other potential users.

Thirty years ago the commercial use of Nickel in cast iron was unknown. Today many thousands of tons of Canadian Nickel are used for this purpose.

The production of this Canadian Nickel means jobs for hundreds of Canadians in the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries. The use of Nickel cast iron has led to great expansion in cast iron foundries, thus giving employment to still more men. Thus does research develop better products and create more employment.

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

Placing Nickel anodes in the electrolytic tanks at the Nickel refinery.

Canadian Nickel

INCO

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

the project of nomination should be first submitted to the provincial government with whom the lieutenant-governor must exercise his functions. Constitutional practice and the most elementary courtesy exact that, and exact it all the more because under our parliamentary régime the lieutenant-governor participates in the administration, since he is part of the organization of administration called the lieutenant-governor-in-council . . . To claim, as you do . . . that a provincial government has nothing to say on the subject of the nomination of a lieutenant-governor is to uphold a theory in conformity with that upheld by the adversaries of Confederation — a theory judged inacceptable, with much reason, by the Fathers of Confederation. . . . You protest against the fact that we believe that there is a certain analogy between the position occupied by the lieutenant-governor of a province and that of an ambassador. But is a sane and frank diplomacy between the provincial government and the federal government to be inacceptable? . . . If an ambassador, who does not form part of the government to which he is accredited, cannot be named except after consultation with this government, the stronger the reason exists in virtue of a democratic parliamentary régime why a lieutenant-governor, who participates in the government of the province where he exercises his functions, should not be named without consultation with the government elected by the people."

No Proof Offered

It will be observed that, though Mr. Duplessis is very glib in his assertions about "constitutional practice" and the opinions of the Fathers of Confederation, he is prudent enough to refrain from any attempt to offer proof of his statements. Mr. King paid no attention at all to Mr. Duplessis' rantings, and Sir Eugene Fiset continued in office in spite of them. Nonetheless, the Duplessis theory reappeared in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* when the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario was appointed. When the public announcement was made, Mr. Drew commented that, "like the rest of the people of Ontario," he had only just heard of it. The *Globe and Mail* said: "To those versed in constitutional procedure, the statement of the Premier indicated the Dominion government had ignored the Ontario government and the traditional practice of consulting a provincial government before appointing a lieutenant-governor." The *Globe and Mail* and its anonymous authorities were as prudent as Mr. Duplessis about offering any proof of this "traditional practice". Actually, it is in the same category as the "traditions" of the newly established middle western college which posted a notice: "The following are the traditions of this college. They will go into force at four o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

• •

The Germans Stage a Sham Fight

By JAMES McDOWALL

Germans in the British American zone, commonly known as Bizonia, are engaged in a sham fight over the dismantling of industry, the plan for which has been revised several times—and may be again. The informed German is secretly relieved that the plan is not much harder and that the period of uncertainty is over.

Dusseldorf.

THE Germans in the British-American zone are now engaged in a sham fight with us over the dismantling of industry plan. Dismantling of German industry is one of those phrases which says a lot more than it means. But what does it mean? The dismantling plan has been revised not once but several times.

The final list, announced last fall, named 682 plants in the combined British-American Zones — Bizonia, as the area is unofficially called—as against the 1636 named in the old plan, and the 50,000 factories of all kinds located in the area.

Is Western Germany gratified and appreciative about our recent change of outlook? She is not. The man-in-the-street in the Ruhr—which is naturally the area most affected—has not so far given the slightest sign that he cares a hoot about the fact that the Ruhr is to sacrifice 294 plants under the scheme.

But articulate Western Germany—the administrative and political leaders, the trades union chiefs, the newspapers, are shrieking the place down. The only influential section which has not so far come out strongly against the plan is the Communist Party.

That is because the Communist Party is rather on the spot on this question. It would clearly love to make political capital out of this "further act of oppression," but its style is a bit cramped by the fact that Russia stands to get 25 per cent of the plant to be dismantled.

The Germans have three main objections to the scheme. They do not accept the calculations of capacity on which the new plan has been devised; they argue that under the new industry level and export plan every existing plant will be needed; and they say any further plant removals will sorely intensify distress and discontent among the workers.

Taken for Granted

The millions of sorely needed pounds and dollars which have been spent, the manifold other aids which have been given by Britain to her beaten foe, are taken for granted. So are the concessions made in the final dismantling plan.

But the Germans have not given up hope of obtaining further concessions—they have two powerful weapons. They know that we are desperately anxious to make "Bizonia" self-supporting through an ambitious export program, and they know that Western Europe is desperately anxious for Ruhr coal, and, if possible, Ruhr steel. Of these two weapons they will make the utmost use to gain as many concessions as possible of as many kinds as possible.

It is possible to sympathize with them. They are the leaders of the most completely defeated people in history and they are out to get as much as possible for their undernourished, ill-clad, much-distressed fellow country people. So far the signs are that the fight against the new plan is largely a sham one. The informed German, in the estimate of good judges, is secretly relieved that the plan is not very much harder on his industry, and also that the period of uncertainty is over.

He may also be reflecting that we have to find the labor to take down, pack and transport all the machines —Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Robertson has estimated dismantling will need between 30,000 and 35,000 men—and that such labor will be hard to come by. But these reflections won't stop him doing his best to secure revision of the plan. After all it has been revised several times, already.

Chrysler
At mountain Château or world-famous resort . . . wherever you drive your beautiful new Chrysler . . . so many people you meet will pay that subtle compliment to your discrimination —
"I SEE YOU DRIVE A Chrysler!"
• CHRYSLER OWNERS ENJOY AUTOMATIC SHIFTING!
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED • WINDSOR, ONTARIO

THE WORLD TODAY

Italy Could Still Be Saved Through Western Union, U.S. Guarantee

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE is a real danger of a far greater crisis in Italy than we have had in Czechoslovakia. But the way to meet it is surely by keeping cool and not giving way to the excitement and even near-hysteria evident in wide American circles.

It seems to me that the better course is to try to estimate, from all available information, what is the real possibility of a Communist victory in the April 18 elections in Italy, and what they might do after the election, if they lost it, or even before the election if they became convinced it would show a loss of popular support for them; and then to consider carefully what practical moves the Western powers could make which would assure the largest possible anti-Communist electoral majority and at the same time check an attempted *coup d'état*. More than this: what can be done to inject a powerful positive idea into Italian democracy, since mere anti-Communism has a limited effectiveness?

Much Shakier than France

The situation inside Italy is much less stable than in France. Poverty is more widespread. There is considerable unemployment. A large part of the population notably in the south, is politically inexperienced.

The Socialist Party has been led by Nenni into a closer embrace of the Communists than even Fierlinger succeeded in leading his Czechoslovak Social Democrats into before the *coup d'état*. Only a small group of Socialists has split off under Saragat and Lombardo, compared to the firm anti-Communist stand of a large majority of the French Socialists and their top leaders.

The control of the central trade union organization is firmly in the hands of the Communists, whereas in France the workers are now split about evenly into Communist-dominated and anti-Communist unions. The leading Communist politicians, who carried on some sort of organized existence under Mussolini's dictatorship, and many of whom have had years of special training and scheming in the Soviet Union, are more experienced than the anti-Communist politicians.

Finally, there is no de Gaulle standing in the wings, an alternative of unquestioned strength welcomed by 40 per cent of the population and acceptable to another 30 per cent as at least preferable to Communism.

There is, however, one important similarity between the Communist position in Italy and in France. In both countries *they are outside of the Government, and do not control the police*, the press and information services and the great nationalized industries from within the cabinet, as the Czechoslovak Communists did.

The latter, it has now been revealed, secretly supplied arms from the nationalized arms factories to their workers' militia throughout the country, and to their "action squads" planted within all other government departments and almost all clubs, communities and organizations of whatever kind throughout the country.

The Italian Communists have their trained workers' militia, which on occasion during the past year they have paraded in thousands. And they have large quantities of arms hidden away, arms which were issued by us to the partisans, stolen from Allied or German sources during the war and just after, or smuggled in from Yugoslavia. But there is a Christian Socialist Minister of the Interior, the bold and able Mario Scelba, actively uncovering these arms dumps and strengthening the police force—and announcing these facts to the public to counter the Communist technique of terror.

That is a big difference. In Italy the Communists cannot seize power by using a government apparatus which they had completely infiltrated, but only by opposing and breaking this government apparatus. *Unless they win the election . . .*

While one cannot discount entirely the possibility of the Italian Communists using violence *before* the election, as the Czechoslovak Communists did, there is a great deal of evidence that they are pinning their hopes on the simpler and more standard method of taking over the country after forcing their way back into the government.

If Communists Win Election

Even if their Leftist Bloc does not win an outright majority, they are confident that it will have the largest representation and can make the country ungovernable without its participation in the cabinet.

The most important question of all is whether the Communist-dominated bloc can win the election, because if it did a situation would be created whereby the "sovereign people" had chosen their government freely—or so the Communists would claim, in spite of the intimidation which is the main element in their campaign—and which would be very hard for us to meet.

The common estimate among informed Italians and foreign observers is that the Leftist Bloc will secure about 40 per cent of the vote. But this total is more difficult to estimate in Italy than in France, where the Communist vote has settled down to a hard core of about 28 to 29 per cent. There is a great deal of uncertainty as to the effect of the diligent cultivation of the poorer peasants, whom the Communists are visiting individually, map in hand, and showing just how much their land will be increased "after the victory".

There is uncertainty over the effectiveness of the intimidation used on both peasants and workers that the Communists "will know how they vote" and treat them accordingly (and many hundreds of communities, large and small, are controlled by Communist-dominated councils).

There is uncertainty over how many workers will make a personal break-away from Communist control, once inside the election-booth. Here it is noted that on a recent visit to the industrial city of Turin a hundred thousand people turned out to hear Premier de Gasperi, who has been increasingly heartened of victory by similar recent experiences.

On the other hand, a great unknown is the effectiveness of the nation-wide campaign launched a fortnight ago by the Church and its companion lay organization, Catholic Action, to get out millions of voters who might otherwise stay at home. The theory behind this is that the Communists always get their supporters out, and that most of the additional vote that can be stirred out will be anti-Communist.

Though doubtless the Church would like to see a clear majority for the Christian Democrat Party, officially it is only urging people to vote against "the enemies of Christianity". And even the prime minister and leader of the Christian Democrats is urging people in his public speeches to vote for any democratic party, whether it be the Socialist Unity group of Saragat and Lombardo, the Republicans of Pacciardi and Sforza, the Liberals or the Christian Democrats.

De Gasperi answers the argument that the non-Communist parties should form a bloc *before* the election, and thus probably gain a clear bloc majority, by saying that unity—at least this kind, of the single electoral list—is not democracy. And he shrewdly remarks that even if the Communist-Socialist bloc should win 40 per cent of the vote and demand the right, as the largest group, of taking over the leadership of the government, *it would still be two parties*, and no party without a clear majority can form a government except with the support of other parties.

Revolt in North Italy?

The failure of the Communists to win or cajole the Nenni Socialists into a completely unified party before the election thus leaves a very important constitutional loophole in any claim they may make to re-enter the government or take over its leadership without securing an absolute majority at the polls.

But of course the outcome will not be determined on legalistic lines, whether the Communist-Socialist Bloc wins only 35 per cent, or achieves 51 per cent of the vote. If it falls short of an absolute majority—as seems on the whole likely—and is refused re-admission into the government, it is widely believed that it would set out to prove that the country cannot be governed without it. That is, the Communists would adopt their well-known "rule or ruin" policy, which they tried unsuccessfully in France last November and December, but the bare threat of which brought victory over Benes and the Czech democrats.

If the Italian Communists cannot, by winning the election, discourage the American people that the Marshall Plan can save Europe, they may well hope, through wide spread strikes and violence, to so unsettle Italy as to make Marshall Plan aid completely ineffective. A much more dire possibility is also contemplated: that the Communists through their great strength among the northern industrial workers, might attempt to set up a "People's Republic" in the North.

This would have some contact with Tito's forces in Yugoslavia, and through Tito with the Soviet Union and its arms supplies. And it would bring Soviet influence indirectly to the frontiers of France. A situation similar to that in Greece, but on a far greater scale and vastly more dangerous, would be created.

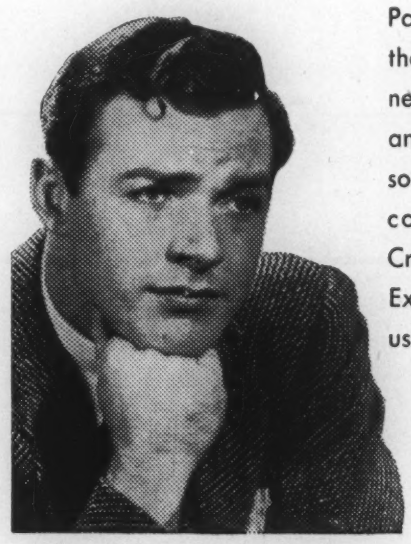
Due, however, to the fact that the regular Italian Army has much of its strength deployed along the Yugoslav frontier, and the presence of 10,000 British and American troops, plus naval forces, in Trieste, no solid union of such a Communist North Italy with the Soviet Eastern European Empire would be possible without open war—or abject retreat on our part.

The great majority of experienced diplomats and observers in Western Europe who have made any comment on the subject lately, strongly

Dominion Giant Zinnias 4 Pkts for 15¢
Four Best Colors: SCARLET, YELLOW, LAVENDER, ROSE. Dominion Superb Seeds. 4 Giant Zinnias in 4 regular full size packets of each color (value 40c) sent postpaid for only 15c. Don't miss this remarkable offer. FREE — Our Big 1948 Seed and Nursery Book. Bigger than Ever. Send today. 47W
DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

PERSONAL LETTER This news-letter, published fortnightly by Commander Stephen King-Hall contains no politics or economics. It covers books, plays, travel, art, anecdotes, intelligent gossip and the English way of life. Subscription returned after two issues if you are not pleased with the unique Personal Letter.
TO: Commander King-Hall, 162 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, England
Please send Personal Letter for one year $4, post free.
To .....
.....
I enclose cheque $4. (your name).....

"If I could only talk it over with Dad..."

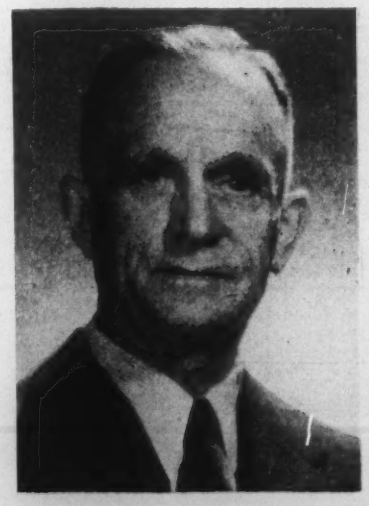


Parents who anticipate their sons' or daughters' needs for future guidance, can provide a source of dependable counsel by choosing Crown Trust Company as Executor and Trustee. Let us give you the details.

Crown Trust Company
Executor and Trustee since 1897
MONTREAL TORONTO
Brantford London Windsor Winnipeg Calgary

"Ski Trails" Edwin Holgate
Fine paintings by famous Canadian, British and European artists, always on view.
Please come in or write today for details.
LAING GALLERIES
"Pictures for Lasting Pleasure"
60 Bloor St. E., Toronto

WAWANESA MANAGEMENT CHANGES


H. E. HEMMONS

M. C. HOLDEN

ERIC PEAKE

After faithful service to members of The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company since 1924—19 years as Assistant Manager and then as Managing Director for over four years—H. E. Hemmons has retired. The Directors have selected as General Manager M. C. Holden, whose connection with the Company dates back to 1933. He was born at Racine, Wisconsin, in the early years of the century but came to Canada as a boy and was educated in Public and High Schools at Boissevain, Manitoba. After two years in University he taught school 1922 to 1930 in which year he decided to engage in the insurance business. For three years he was Wawanesa Agent in Winnipeg. In 1933 he became Manager of the Winnipeg Branch Office. In 1936 he was sent to Vancouver as Branch Manager in the Pacific Province. With this equipment he now assumes the higher office of General Manager at Head Office, Wawanesa, Manitoba. Succeeding him in the Vancouver Branch is Eric Peake, a native of the far Western metropolis who has been connected with insurance since 1928 and who has been with Wawanesa Mutual since 1935. **

believe that the Soviet Union is not prepared to challenge Britain and the United States to open war, now or for several years. But how firm a stand are we prepared to take? And what broader plans have we, or the Italian democrats, for solving this dangerous situation and holding Italy securely in the free western world?

There are many, especially in British official circles, who believe that only a strong show of Anglo-American force in the immediate neighborhood of Italy, coupled with a blunt statement that the line has been drawn and the Soviets will not be allowed to expand any further, will save Italy and check the creeping paralysis of fear in that country and all Western Europe.

Congress Scared Enough?

Such a statement is being considered right now in Washington. Byrnes has called for it, in a public speech. But the real difficulties in making such a policy stick, in the case of internal *coups* carried out mainly by local Communists, is causing much hesitation. And it seems doubtful whether Congress has been sufficiently scared yet to take such a step, or to authorize the stationing of American forces near Italy, and their use in that country in case of a Communist *coup*.

What Congress does seem capable of doing in the near future—though here again it is uncertain whether it will act before Italy falls, or only after—is extending a military guarantee to Western Union.

The thing to be done, therefore, seems to be to get the present Italian Government to adhere to Western Union at once. Though the assumption has been, ever since Bevin announced the plan, that Italy would only join Western Union after a government had been elected in April, and the new constitution brought into force, I have seen no statement that it would be unconstitutional for the present government to take such a step. Indeed, this government is taking such a far-reaching step before the elections, as to sign an agreement for a full customs union with France, in Turin this Saturday.

There are few more convinced believers in European union than Count Carlo Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister (who was also the Foreign Minister of Italy before Mussolini). He is one of the leading members of Mr. Churchill's United Europe Committee which is to hold a rally in The Hague on May 8. And he is expected to plead for full federation of the 16 Marshall Plan countries, meeting in Paris this week, and the establishment of a European parliament.

Sforza's ideas for exorcising the fear which rules Italy and all of Western Europe today, as reported from Rome by the wise and experienced Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York *Times*, are these: *Europeans must find in European union a stronger idea than mere anti-Communism; and the United States should lay down a firm and unmistakable definition of the limits of Soviet political and territorial aggression.*

That is probably too big an order to be fulfilled before the Italian elections, fast as things are moving these days. There remain at least two other steps which an alert Western diplomacy could take in time to influence this critical vote.

The Communists have been playing a double game, and even while denouncing American "imperialism," have been assuring the Italian people that American aid, which has provided Italy's basic food ration 20 days each month and her coal for home heating, industry and transport 27 days a month this past winter, will continue in any case after a Communist victory. Washington can declare explicitly that this is not so. And it can clear the Marshall Plan through the House (it having passed the Senate already), as an earnest of the aid which a democratic Italy will receive.

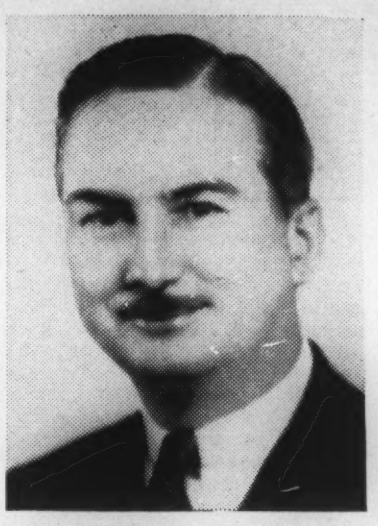
London can take the lead in discussing the role which Italy might play in the development of Africa, within Western Union, even if all of her colonies were not restored under old-fashioned colonial rule.

Italy could be saved for the West. It is a challenge to democratic policy to show that it has the dynamism to make the necessary moves, now widely understood in high circles in Washington and London, in time. If we do not, the extent of the crisis which will follow will surprise and dismay a lot of people.

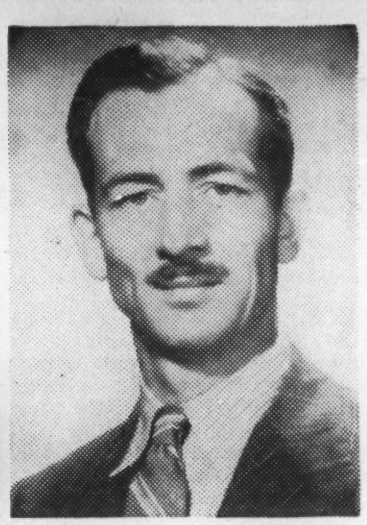
The Consequences

There would be still less to save of Western Europe, while further weight would be added to the Soviet bloc, which would then bear directly on the borders of France and on its disaffected North African territories. The whole position in the Mediterranean, for the present the most important strategic area in the world, would be altered drastically. Greece would be only an isolated bridgehead; and if it fell Turkey would feel the full weight of Soviet pressure, to which Iran, too, would certainly succumb.

But while, typical of modern calculations, we first reckon the strategic consequences, the spiritual consequences of the fall of Italy might well be far greater. Communists everywhere would be enthused to greater activity, and democrats further discouraged. And the ancient capital of world Christianity would have fallen to the forces of materialism and violence.



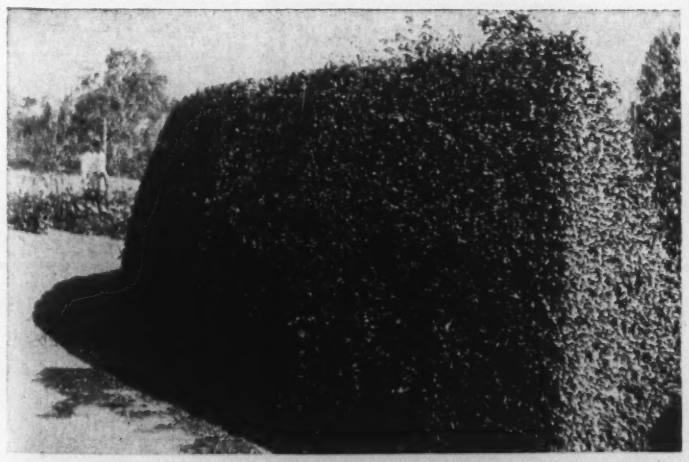
Clarence Gibson



J. W. Rose, Jr.

Mr. C. S. Robertson, General Manager of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, announces the appointment of Mr. Clarence Gibson as Manager of the Corporation's Ontario Branch, and Mr. J. W. Rose, Jr. as Secretary of the Corporation.

Mr. Gibson has been Assistant Manager of the Ontario Branch since 1946. Previously he had many years of experience with real estate values and building operations in Ontario as Inspector for the Corporation. Mr. Rose graduated from the University of Toronto in the Commerce and Finance course in 1928 and entered the service of the Corporation the same year. He has occupied various executive positions and more recently has been Secretary of the Investment Committee, as well as an Estates Officer, of The Canada Permanent Trust Company. Mr. Walter F. Watkins, who has been Secretary of the Corporation since 1921, and Assistant General Manager since 1933, will continue as Assistant General Manager.



Hedge of Chinese Elm (Ulmus pumila). This plant is one of the most satisfactory for a tall hedge, being quick growing and branching naturally from the ground.

HEDGE PLANTS

		Each per 5 or more	Each per 25 or more
Chinese Elm	12-15 ins.	$ .35	$ .30
	18-24 ins.	.50	.40
Japanese Barberry	15-18 ins.	.35	.30
	18-24 ins.	.40	.35
Amur Privet	18-24 ins.	.40	.35
	2-3 ft.	.50	.45
European Beech	18-24 ins.	1.00	.85
	24-30 ins.	1.30	1.10

For full list of Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Vines and Perennials, send for our illustrated catalogue, free on request.

THE SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
NURSERIES: Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.
SALES STATIONS: 1186 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

GAS has got it!
For the quick serving of delicious cooking, GAS is the fuel chosen by proprietors who insist on their patrons having the best.
In modern catering it's GAS that keeps hot water for tea and coffee urns constantly on tap . . . . GAS is the choice for this service among leading hotel and restaurant men.

Pictured above is a modern gas range and warming oven and also the tea and coffee installations at the Odeon Restaurant, 638 Danforth Ave., Toronto.

Hotel and Restaurant Division
124 RICHMOND ST. W. - AD. 6941

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

When Better Blood Is Battered Out Brilliant Is the Word for Mason

EAGLE IN THE SKY—By F. Van Wyck Mason—*Longmans, Green—$3.50.*

IF WE must (and it seems we must) have blood and thunder as an essential item of the popular literary diet, then by all means let the blood be brighter and gorier and the thunder louder and more resonant. That is just what mastercraftsman Van Wyck Mason achieves in his latest and highly successful opus which has climbed rapidly into first place on the U. S. fiction best sellers list. "Eagle in the Sky" literally has everything. It has been suggested that its medical overtones make it somewhat unsuitable for the squeamish but, after all, there is no more of real evil in it than in a movie pratt-fall or a custard pie.

This is not to say that Mr. Mason paints his pictures with a whitewash brush. On the contrary his literary dissection is done with the finest of scalpels and the finished job is as neat and tidy as any beautifully aseptic surgical accomplishment. That is what lifts the book so far above the ponderous historical cloak and dagger pieces which have been widely accepted of late; in contrast to these Mason's story marches with a zip and a zing. To be sure blood flows freely and evil men triumph grimly before their final frustration but when everything is added up there are no loose sutures nor any forgotten sponges in the corpus of the narrative.

Which is by way of saying that the heroic threesome of this book are Bachelors of Medicine and throughout their careers of assorted violence and tender amours they continue to practise the healing art. The first thing to greet the reader, as a matter of fact, is a glossary of eighteenth century medical terms translated into their more modern equivalents; the only real horror of the book is the realization of how spare was the scientific equipment, apart from enthusiasm and devotion, available to combat the physical disabilities of mankind. Multiplication of these disabilities by the action of man himself—for the period of the story is that of the American Revolutionary War—provided ample and very raw material for the young doctors .

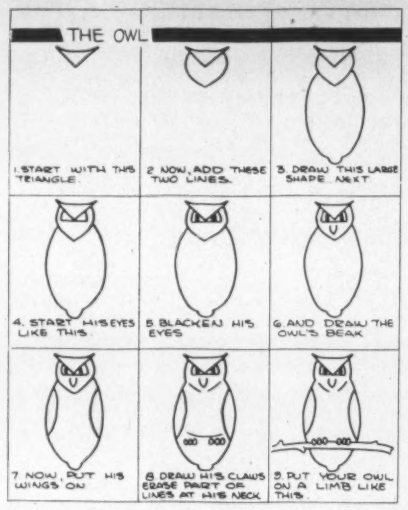
In the year of 1780, Asa Peabody, Peter Burnham and Lucius Devoe had completed three years of study under Doctor William Townsend and were ready for their certification and the setting up of practice; some day they could look forward to adding the "venerated initials" of M. D. to their names. At that time not twenty medical men in all Massachussetts held that coveted degree. In professional skill and quality of character our young doctors rank in the order named with a very sharp falling off towards the last; this in itself, with the added help of the prim Bostonian daughter of a wealthy merchant, the strangely beautiful girl waif and the lovely Danish countess, is the plot structure which sets the youths off on widely divergent paths, only to bring them together satisfactorily as the story ends.

Corpse Trouble

There is no shilly-shallying in the method in which Mr. Mason plunges into his stirring medical adventures; the day after graduation our heroes attend a hanging — a continental Army execution—to obtain the cadaver. It is this same thirst for knowledge in the face of public ignorance —about a female corpse this time— that makes Peter Burnham into a fugitive and sends him to sea as ship's doctor aboard a privateer. Asa Peabody had been offered a military appointment at Washington's headquarters but a pitiful plea from his family in Machias "in the Maine District of Massachusetts" sent him home instead. Peter's corpse had queered his succession to the appointment so naturally it went to the unscrupulous Lucius. Away into their separate worlds, in quest of fame and fortune went the three graduates; they come together again at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, where the victorious continentals saw the "eagle in the sky" of the new nation to be.

In the broad panorama of adventure which Mr. Mason has created all the colorful characters of the period come to vivid life. Washington is there, and Benedict Arnold and their unfed soldiers whose pay was not worth a "continental" to their own compatriots in the taverns. The gay and gallant French, the dogged British and the cockfighting Southerners play their parts in stirring sea actions and deadly onfalls by land. But Mr. Mason never forgets his central theme of medicine; not only are there consultations about the Green Sickness (anemia), Lung Fever (pneumonia) and the Flux of Humour (circulation of the blood) but there are vivid action scenes which vary from the terrible cockpit of a man-of-war in action to a fairly quiet "cutting of the stone" on a single patient. Even the dreaded Lues Venera plays its part in the general picture and the specific plot.

Mr. Mason has contrived a splendid adventure story in which careful research is skilfully blended with clever plot and pace and with really good writing. He never underestimates the intelligence of his audience and never permits interest to waver nor the tale to become discursive. "Eagle in the Sky" stands head and shoulders over its contemporaries of the same genre; it conforms to the general pattern only in that it has five hundred pages. But this time each one of them is good.


THE OWL
1. START WITH THIS TRIANGLE.
2. NOW ADD THESE TWO LINES.
3. DRAW THIS LARGE SHAPE NEXT
4. START HIS EYES LIKE THIS.
5. BLACKEN HIS EYES
6. AND DRAW THE OWL'S BEAK
7. NOW, PUT HIS WINGS ON
8. DRAW HIS CLAWS ERASE PART OF LINES AT HIS NECK
9. PUT YOUR OWL ON A LIMB LIKE THIS

From "You Can Draw Anything."

Circles And Ovals

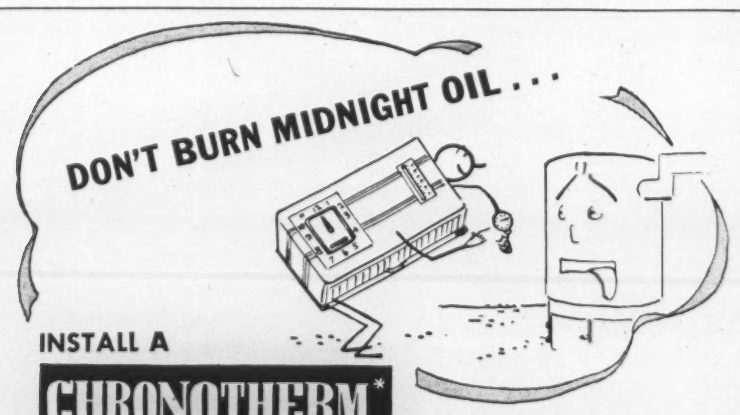
YOU CAN DRAW ANYTHING — by William F. Mullin — *Winston* — *$3.00.*

THE idea of learning to draw by starting with circles and ovals, tacking on triangles and rectangles, and gradually shaving off and filling in is not new. But this book shows how the technique really works. It puts the ambitious tyro—whether a youngster or a grown-up who has postponed a proper start — progressively through the circles and around the rectangles and makes something of his ambition.

Each page is a "lesson" and step by step builds a picture. The early ones are animals' heads and figures; then come people, stationary and active, barnyard fowl, birds, flowers, vegetables and buildings. After instruction on basic design by separate "lessons," the would-be artist has enough material to construct his own landscapes. Sample patterns for scenes are provided. After that, who knows? The artist's imagination may be the only limit. With this book your ambition to draw for pleasure may be nearer effective expression than ever before. Once you've started on the pig and the cow, your interest will probably be so keen that the author's admonition, "Don't give up on the first try," will seem quite unnecessary.

FOR THE RECORD

Jungle Man, the autobiography of Major P. J. Pretorius, with a foreword by Field-Marshal Jan C. Smuts. (Oxford, $3.50) Before his death in 1945, Pretorius, one of the greatest of the famed African scouts, had been persuaded by friends to prepare the notes which led to the making of this book. To them, therefore, all lovers of adventure are indebted for one of the finest factual accounts of the life of a hunter and explorer to be placed on the record. Bearer of a proud Boer name, Pretorius left civilization when a boy, and his whole life was spent among the animals and natives of his great and wild continent. His story of big-game hunting is not that of the casual visitor but that of the expert and professional and all hunters throughout the world will welcome it. In the 1914-18 war Pretorius was employed by the British in the tracking down of the delta-hidden German cruiser *Konigsberg;* so much importance was attached to the destruction of this commerce-raider that special coast monitors were towed out from England to accomplish it. But most of the book is not of war, but of the life of veldt and jungle and the natives and animals; it is a simple and astounding record of an unusual life. It is the raw material which Hemingway and many others have embroidered for fictional use; if less ornate it is equally exciting and enjoyable.



INSTALL A CHRONOTHERM*

THE RISING cost of fuel is a threat to every budget. But those who have installed a new Chronotherm, the famous electric clock thermostat, have found a way to keep fuel costs low and comfort high.

The Chronotherm automatically reduces room temperature after you retire, and restores it before you rise in the morning. Fuel is saved all night long.

The Chronotherm can be used with any kind of controlled heating, any type of fuel, and any make of controls. The neat electric clock blends smoothly with any decorating scheme. You will find the Chronotherm will be one of the best investments you have ever made . . . paying you dividends in comfort and fuel-savings. See the new Honeywell Chronotherm at your local automatic heating company. 4

*Only Honeywell makes the Chronotherm

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY LTD.
LEASIDE, TORONTO 17 ONTARIO

MINNEAPOLIS Honeywell

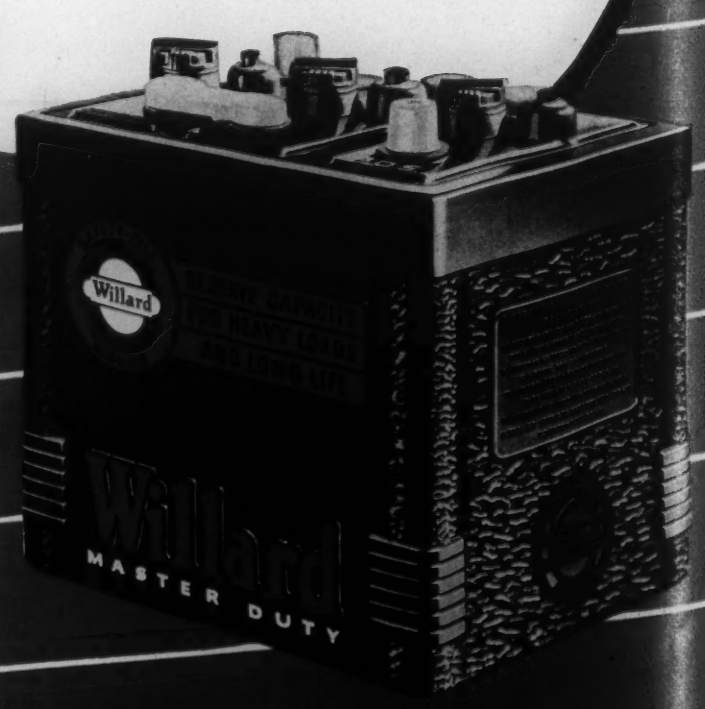
Willard

Dependability and Performance

mean

QUICK STARTS

LONG LIFE



Willard exclusive Safety-Fill construction provides automatic protection against over-filling. It guards against damage from acid spray that may corrode and damage battery cables and other metal parts.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

THE BOOKSHELF

Norman Angell's Reasoned Plea To Isolationists Everywhere

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

THE STEEP PLACES, An Examination of Political Tendencies—by Norman Angell—*Musson*—*$2.50.*

IF YOU begin at the end, and read Sir Norman's final chapter labelled Conclusion, you will think that this book is very largely about the British Commonwealth because the chief conclusion put forward there is that the Commonwealth, by adopting a liberal immigration policy and thus "annexing" large groups of European peoples, could within a generation become "as great as the United States." Actually most of the book, and all of the more interesting parts, are about quite different subjects.

The book is really addressed to isolationists. Much of it is written, in Sir Norman's clearest and most persuasive style, for isolationists in the U.S.A., pleading, arguing, exhorting them to forget their hatred of England. Exceptionally telling is his account of the necessary part played by British diplomacy and British naval power in the origin and maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.

But Sir Norman is even more concerned with a new kind of isolationist. "The difficulties in Anglo-American relations, which for so long came from the American side, now come largely from the British, particularly from certain leftist groups who have turned anti-capitalism into anti-Americanism. . . This adds seriously to the difficulty of arriving at understanding with Russia."

No "Know How"

This, however, is only one of the difficulties with Russia. Another is the inability of the Russians to negotiate or even discuss matters. The absence of free discussion within the U.S.S.R. is an important factor in this situation; the Russians simply do not know how to discuss.

It would be a mistake to conclude that we can ignore what the Russians say. They say over and over again, all of them, that communist and non-communist countries cannot exist permanently side by side. Some day there must be a showdown. We should be as foolish to ignore this statement as we—most of us—were to ignore "Mein Kampf". But, if we can stave off war for long enough there is at least a hope that the Russians will change their tune. After all, the capitalist nations did not, in the last war, combine to crush the one communist country although communist teaching has always said they should and would.

Appeasement is no way to stave off war. Between World Wars I and II there was too much talk of peace at any price. Actually, when the test came, there were other things that we valued more highly. But this was not clear in advance to Hitler and Mussolini. Unless we are willing, clearly willing, to use force when it is needed we might as well stop talking about our foreign plans and policies; "without force there can be neither reason nor law." We, particularly the United States, should make up our minds what we will fight for and when. Great Britain and the United States should have given France the guarantees she wanted and urged in 1919; similar guarantees are urgently needed now.

As always, Sir Norman is at his very best when he is exposing common fallacies—just as he was in his first great work, "The Great Illusion" in which he exposed the fallacy that it was possible to "win" a modern war. His best chapter is called "Educated Defiance of Fact". Here we find:

"It is not true in the western world that war comes because the peaceful purposes of the people are defeated by governments which want war . . .

"It is not true that men fight mainly for selfish reasons . . . .

"It is not true that the wars which have concerned the modern world most have been due to the fact that the poverty of those who precipitated them was greater than the poverty of their victims . . . .

"It is not true that these wars arose from refusal to redress just grievances . . . .

"It is not true that these wars arose from the revolt of colonial peoples against imperialist oppressors . . . .

"It is not true that wars usually arise out of the machinations of capitalists, or out of the 'contradictions of the capitalist system', or the need for sources of raw material, or fields of trade and investment . . . ."

And so on. "This list," says Sir Norman, "by no means exhausts our defiance of the self-evident." And we must learn our lessons soon or else, like the herd of swine that was possessed by the devils, we shall "run violently down a steep place into the sea, and perish in the waters."

PAUL HIEBERT

Cultural Must

By B. K. SANDWELL

SARAH BINKS—by P. G. Hiebert—*Oxford*—*$2.50.*

THE incredible thing about this book is that Dr. Hiebert, whom we understand to be a graduate in philosophy, philology and chemistry, has been able to maintain a high level of parody over the whole of its 181 pages. Parody is a difficult thing to keep going so long, and if Dr. Hiebert did not have so many different and highly parodiable fields to work in he could never have done it. The foundation is parody of the journalistic versification of the prairie provinces, in the shape of some hundred poems supposed to be written by Sarah Binks, the Sweet Songstress of the Saskatchewan; their only defect is their superiority to the things they parody.

These are imbedded in a prose text written in an exact and merciless imitation of the style of a portentously serious literary critic and biographer; and this text is adorned by yet further parodies of the more gushing tributes of Miss Rosalind Drool, the international vaporings of Dr. Taj Mahal, the meticulous delvings of Horace B. Morrowfat, "Professor Emeritus of English and Swimming" at St. Midget's College, and finally the kind of geological scientific writing composed by those whose main purpose is to persuade the citizenry to put up enough money to drill for oil.

Never losing his air of portentous seriousness, Mr. Hiebert tosses off gem after gem of enlightening truth concerning the cultural life of the prairies. William Greenglow, Sarah's geology teacher "had the educator's peculiar genius for imparting knowledge without assimilating it." "Regina was at that time the Athens of Saskatchewan." Sarah's farmer father, Jacob Binks, "was opposed to much education. 'There ain't no dam' sense in all this book-learning' was the frequent expression of his inner conviction and his public policy, as a result of which he was elected and invariably re-elected to the School Board." "Sarah Binks" should be compulsory reading in all courses on Canadian cultural history.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

A great novel which is being compared to the greatest of Galsworthy and Maugham†*

One of the major English novels of the last decade LUCINDA BRAYFORD represents a return to the mature leisurely tradition of English literature.

LUCINDA BRAYFORD is wide in scope, covering four generations of a wealthy English family in the changing world o the past sixty years—the story of a beautiful, aristocratic woman, of the men she loved and the sorrow and happiness they brought her.

* *James Hilton*
† *Richard Church*

Lucinda Brayford

by MARTIN BOYD

$3.00 at your booksellers

COLLINS

AN INVITATION TO BUSINESSMEN *on behalf of producers of the world's goods, from*

We invite you to the
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR
MAY 31 TO JUNE 12, 1948 - TORONTO, ONTARIO
. . . and we think you'll profit by coming

This will be the first International Trade Fair ever to be held in North America. It is sponsored by the Government of Canada.

It will be devoted entirely to business. The general public will not be admitted except on Saturdays. Every exhibit has been accepted on the condition that the goods displayed are for sale and can be delivered within a reasonable time. Transactions can be completed on the spot.

The products of more than 25 countries will be on display, and buyers will come from every quarter of the globe. For the period of this fair, Toronto will be a world market-place — the sample room of the world on your doorstep — within a convenient day's journey from any city in Canada.

Canada will be the host — but the Fair will belong to the traders and businessmen of all nations. There will be interpreters — special cable and communications services — private restaurants and meeting rooms — all the facilities you need to do business with all the world, comfortably and conveniently.

Official invitations, which are required for admission, may be obtained on application to the Canadian International Trade Fair, Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Canada.

ALGERIA
AUSTRALIA
BAHAMAS
BRAZIL
CANADA
CENTRAL AMERICA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CYPRUS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FRANCE
GREECE
INDIA
ITALY
JAVA
MALAYA
MEXICO
THE NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
PALESTINE
PORTUGAL
SOUTH AFRICA
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA CANADA

THE BOOKSHELF

In Work of "Fictional Biography" Logical Approach Clicks Neatly

By JOHN H. YOCOM

WHOM THE GODS LOVE—The Story of Evariste Galois—by Leopold Infeld—*McGraw-Hill*—$4.00.

WHEN Evariste Galois, a mild, introverted 16-year-old French youth, could not enrol in the rhetoric class of his prep school, he took mathematics. But the class was halfway through Legendre's book in geometry and Evariste had never studied maths. However, on Feb. 4, 1827, he started the text by himself. He read with fascination, and page after page, he saw the building of geometry erected with the simplicity and beauty of a Greek temple. In two days he had finished and could discuss Legendre's book, ordinarily a two-year study. Galois was a genius but recognition came only many years after his death.

Professor Leopold Infeld's biography has raised Galois' stature. His work in the Galois Field, the Galois Group and the Galois Theory has been well known, especially with mathematicians, but Dr. Infeld has also shown the other side of the young genius. He was an ardent Republican when France was torn between avaricious reactionaries and fumbling, well-meaning revolutionists in the aftermath of the Napoleonic period. The difficulty in preparing such a biography is the hero's youth. Galois died too young (20) for much to have been written about him or by him. The author acquired his facts from a limited number of sources — letters, sketchy essays on Galois, references in mathematical works, school and police reports. Dr. Infeld does not claim that his story is the only possible solution, but after three years with the problem, he has devised a simple and psychologically convincing picture covering the known facts. Any shading of interpretation has been done logically.

After the revelation of Legendre's geometry and Lagrange's algebra, Galois was completely absorbed in mathematics. Still, as Dr. Infeld notes with sardonic humor, the masters' reports of his school progress ran like this: "There is no trace of anything but queerness and negligence."

Galois' entire short life was largely destined for just such misunderstanding. Examined for admission to the great Polytechnical School, he expressed the theory of logarithms in common sense terms instead of parrotting the textbook's phrasing, and failed. On his second try the examiner's stupid interrogation so irritated him that he threw a sponge in his face and, of course, failed again. His papers on the theory of equations, addressed to the Academy, ended in a director's wastebasket.

So Galois' republicanism was further fired by an introversion of his genius. When he was seventeen his bourgeois, liberal father wrote him of the eternal struggle against persecuting reactionaries, and then committed suicide. At the grave there was a frightful demonstration against the priest who had meddled in his father's affairs. Evariste embraced the coffin and screamed: "Oh, dear father, I shall never forget what you taught me. But I hate. I must hate." When he was carried home, his mother said: "It is a misfortune to be as sensitive as he is."

Radical and Radicals

So a mixture of hatred and sensitivity kept him in the front of revolutionary activity, shaped more by a hatred of tyranny than a love of any mystic republic. To stir up trouble against the régime he joined the Society of the Friends of the People. When he wrote to the *Gazette des Ecoles* exposing the political fence-straddling of the director of the Normal School, Galois was expelled. He took part in an abortive rising of the National Artillery Guards in Dec., 1830. The next month he sent his third paper to the Academy, "On the Solvability of Equations by Radicals". In May he was arrested and acquitted after a banquet for toasting Louis Philippe with a dagger held to his glass.

While in prison on a lesser charge, he received the Academy's disappointing answer. Bitterly he tore the letter into fragments, held his nose and let them fall down the *gogueneau*. Fellow-Republicans in the prison could sustain him little; they smelled of brandy, made fun of his virginity, and confused his mathematical thoughts by interpolating naked women between his algebraic symbols.

Idealistic Evariste's one love affair was ill-fated. He did not know that gold-digging Eve was already the mistress of a powerful politician. When he was challenged poor Evariste knew nothing of duelling. In the thirteen hours before dawn he munched a sandwich and wrote down in a thick flood of explanation and theory all that he could of what scientists study today as the Galois Theory. Forsaken even by his seconds after he was wounded, he died in a nearby hospital. But the importance of Galois grew in mathematics with the passing of years and there it will live forever.

Meat on the Skeleton

Dr. Infeld has managed to portray the loneliness of the man without straining the known facts. His method has been cautious and painstaking; his mode of expression is objective and disciplined. Well established facts are not changed. Known events are connected with unknown events to give a fuller and consistent picture of the hero's life. The story shows structural economy and a high sense of drama.

The reconstruction method of biography, of course, is part of every biographer's licence. It is putting meat on the skeleton, just as the anthropologist does. But not all biographers have been as honest as Dr. Infeld, who, in the appendix, carefully tells what in each chapter is fiction and what is right from documents. The book consequently has a stamp all of its own and sets a new high mark. Dr. Infeld, a one-time collaborator with Einstein, is now a professor at the University of Toronto. A stickler for exactness, he modestly calls his book fictional

"Ryerson" Not Ryerson

IN A recent article by the editor-in-chief of this journal on the second volume of Professor C. B. Sisson's "Ryerson" the statement was made that the volume had come from the presses of the Ryerson Press but with the imprint of Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd. This statement, while technically correct, appears to have been misinterpreted by some readers. Only the physical operation of printing was performed by the Ryerson organization, and the responsibility and credit of publication belong entirely to Clarke, Irwin.

Career Girl

TITLE TO HAPPINESS — by Adele De Leeuw — *Macmillan*—$2.50.

FOR the high school girl who is contemplating a career in business here is a book which is as much fun to read as it is informative. It specializes, to be sure, in the real estate field, and in a smaller town, but apart from this it contains a very great deal of useful knowledge. This entertainingly written volume is an addition to the well-known career stories by the same author. Girls, 12 to 15.

100 BEST-SELLERS to you . . . BY MAIL

Unique Lending Library Service

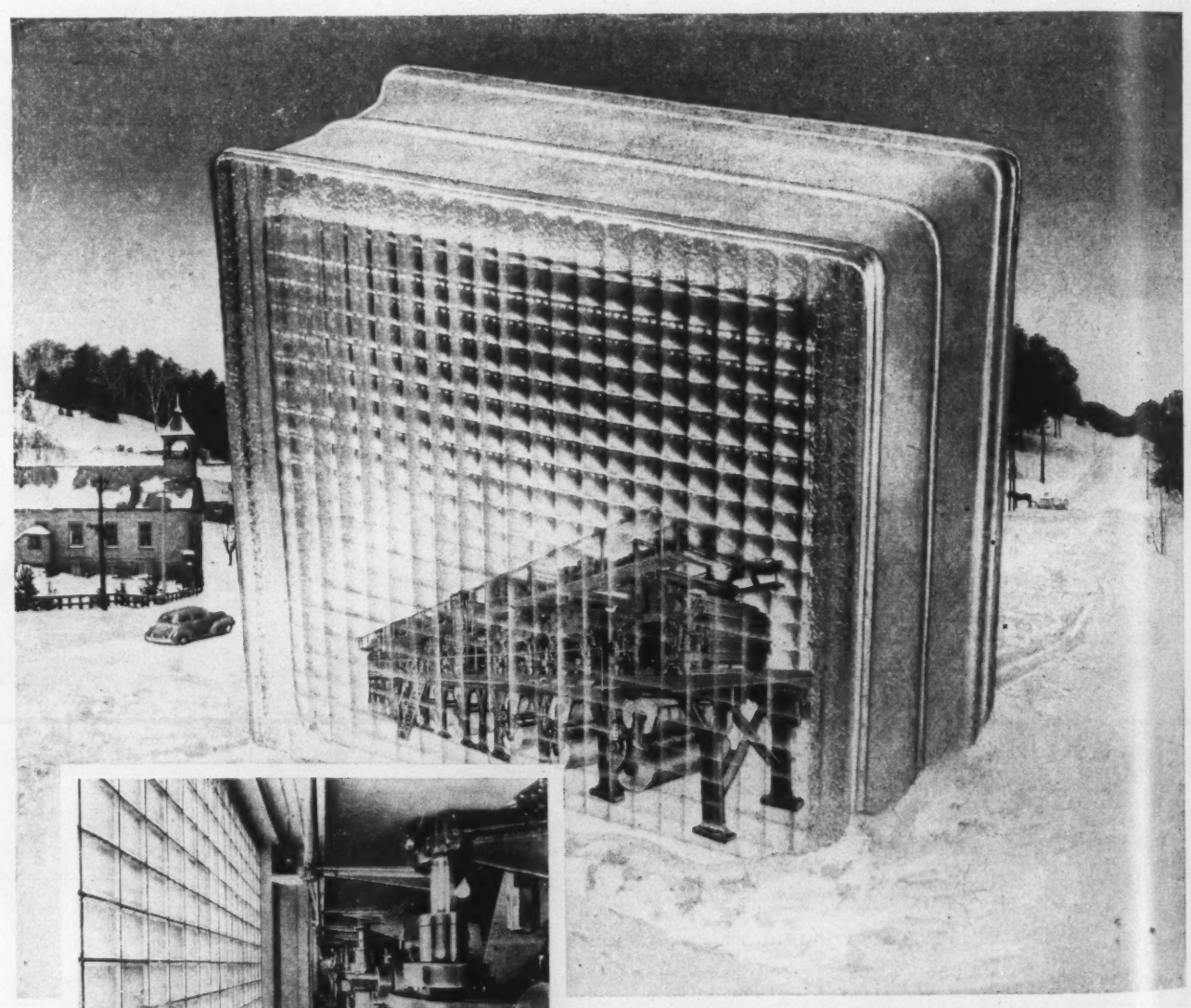
As many books as you can read in a year—mailed to your home or office for one annual fee. Always the newest in fiction, non-fiction and mysteries.

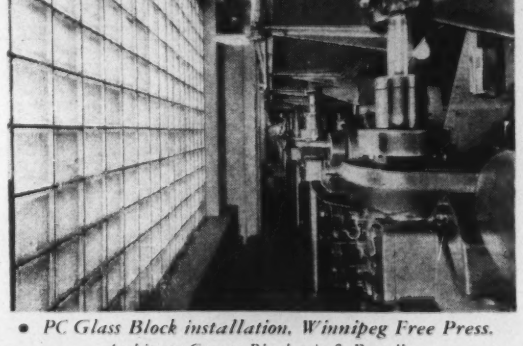
That's the popular library service of the Reading Post. While you are enjoying one book, another of your selection is on its way to you. This service follows you to summer cottage or hotel.

Send for brochure and current booklist of 125 titles NOW.

The READING POST

212 Front St. East Hy. 0301





• *PC Glass Block installation, Winnipeg Free Press. Architects: Green Blankstein & Russell.*

GLASS OVERCOATS for CHILLY PRESSES

Every winter day, 1,248 hollow blocks of glass help the Winnipeg Free Press meet a deadline. They do it by keeping the press room warm.

These glass blocks form huge panels in the wall alongside the presses—where windows used to be.

Ordinary windows used to let the cold come in. That made it necessary to give the presses a 30 minute warm-up run, before the ink became fluid enough to print.

A Hobbs representative was called in. He specified *insulating* PC GLASS BLOCKS to replace the old windows. Results were immediate! Now, thanks to the insulating properties of the PC Glass Blocks, the presses are always warm. Printing begins when the presses start to roll. And there's still plenty of daylight to work by!

Every day Canadian architects are solving more and more problems in insulating, lighting and decorating with glass by HOBBS . . . in factories, offices and homes. In Canada—it's HOBBS for glass! Hobbs Glass Limited, London, Canada.

• *Also sold in Canada by Hobbs: Twindow insulating windowpanes, Foamglas insulation, Corrugated glass, Herculite tempered glass, Nucite glass chalkboard, Plate glass, Safety glass, Mirrors, Carrara, and Pittsburgh Paints.*

HOBBS GLASS . PAINT

Look to GLASS for better living ... come to HOBBS for glass!

fine to their fingertips...

ACME

FOR EVERYTHING THAT'S GOOD IN A GLOVE

THE BOOKSHELF

The Poets Contemplate the World In Song and Seedy Kiplingese

By L. A. MACKAY

THE PRODIGAL NEVER RETURNS — by Hugh Chisholm—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.
HYMN TO WRECKAGE—by Robert McKinney—*Oxford*—$3.00.
A MASQUE OF MERCY — by Robert Frost — *Oxford* — $3.00.
POEMS—by Joan Murray—*Ryerson*—$3.00.
IN THE OLD OF MY AGE—by Tom McInnes—*Ryerson*—$1.50.
POEMS FOR MEN—by Damon Runyon—*Collins*—$3.00.
ALL THE BEST DOG POEMS—edited by Edwin Burtis—*Oxford*—$3.75.
THE BLOOM OF CANDLES—by Laurie Lee—*Lehmann (London)*—3/6.
THE GREEN MAN—by Andrew Young—*Clarke Irwin*—.90.

READERS who meet Hugh Chisholm's work for the first time in "The Prodigal Never Returns" are likely to be attracted at first by its apparent directness and simplicity, to find themselves revising this judgment in some bewilderment as they proceed, and to return to it as they gain more familiarity with the book. The tone is deliberate and controlled, but with a disturbing intensity and a quiet vehemence. The symmetrical arrangement of the poems under headings drawn from the first of them is rather an imposed than a formative design, but it provides the pattern for an orderly arrangement of experiences and reflections centred chiefly on the war as the poet saw it in the Italian campaign, but searching back to the problems and difficulties of his generation in the period between the wars. It is deeply felt and thoughtful poetry, with a fine variety and sure control of rhythm, and a sensitive but vigorous choice and arrangement of words and images.

In "Hymn to Wreckage" Robert McKinney examines the problem of old values in a time of change and destruction. Because the conflict between old and new is much sharper in China than in the West, he uses the figures of a Chinese dilettante who becomes a refugee and a guerilla, and of various unsavory or futile characters with whom the refugee comes in contact. From the Chinese tradition the poet has derived or imitated a clarity, economy, and restrained irony that give powerful expression to his thesis that when a world becomes cluttered up, rebuilding is impossible without great destruction.

Easy Humor

Robert Frost's "Masque of Mercy" discusses seriously and incisively, though in a casual, rambling style and with an easy, almost contemptuous humor, the great problem of justice and mercy in the relationship between God and man. The treatment of the problem remains flexible, and indeed a little vague. Four characters meet in a bookstore after hours; the bookseller and his wife represent and concentrate the reflective and the impulsive aspects of the thinking of ordinary people. Jonah presents the arbitrary, implacable, and narrowly intense strain of older religious thought; Paul a more subtle, flexible, and humane approach. The talk wanders about the central theme, touching in its brief compass a wide variety of contemporary problems and attitudes. A witty, thoughtful, and stimulating book.

Joan Murray's "Poems," edited by Grant Code after her death, contain the raw material of poetry in profusion, but the material has seldom been organized into unified and coherent works of art. The hasty rattling of unconnected images gives at times the effect of a conversation in a crowded room, where each fragmentary phrase seems to have meaning, but the sum cancels out to chaos. Here, as in other contemporary writers, a clattering rush of words may inflate commonplace ideas to a superficial appearance of novelty and profundity; but when Miss Murray took the pains to write like a human being instead of a Delphic Sibyl, she displayed a vivid, sympathetic and penetrating talent in the interpretation of scenes, people, and moods.

Tom McInnes' book, "In the Old of my Age," though rightly disavowing profundity, has the individual quality and much of the rude vigor that marked his earlier work. It is a curious combination of artificial forms and unorthodox grammar, of colloquial language and poetic jargon, of regular rhymes and irregular rhythms. The use of fixed forms leads often to prolixity and irrelevance, but an air of deliberate carelessness relieves the monotony that commonly attends the use of rigid patterns of verse.

Damon Runyon's "Poems for Men" are less good of their kind than his frequently overrated stories. The stories have at least a personal idiom; of the poems Runyon himself thought justifiably little. About one third of the total number deal with the American army, the rest chiefly with dice, racing, baseball, and boxing. They are careless productions, written in a seedy Kiplingese, lax, wordy, and hackneyed in expression, commonplace and sentimental in thought and emotion.

Edwin Burtis' collection of "All the Best Dog Poems" amply demonstrates that of all the animals on which poems are made, dogs, even more than horses, are capable of bringing out the worst in a poet. But dog-lovers, or most of them, seem to like that sort of thing, and the fifty or more superb drawings by Nils Hogner are alone worth the price of the book.

"The Bloom of Candles," by Laurie Lee is a small volume that runs through the year from winter to winter in twelve beautifully quiet and vivid poems, in each of which a series of shifting images is held together by a dominant mood. The lines have an admirable concentration, precision, and freshness, both of perception and of emotion.

"The Green Man," by Andrew Young, is a simple and direct notation of a variety of natural scenes, and the emotion they arouse in the poet; each poem is a single and sharply defined picture or impression put into clear and melodious verse. A slight work, but one that should give considerable pleasure to lovers of nature-verse.

Expert Advice

Law and the Practice of Nursing, by Nettie D. Fidler, B.A.; R.N.; and Kenneth G. Gray, M.D., K.C. (*Ryerson,* $2.00.)

NOW that nursing is soundly established as a desirable profession for young women, with more and more demands upon it, the legal position of the individual nurse whether in hospital service, social welfare activity or private practice needs stating in full detail. Not only does this book do so, but it assembles and condenses the legislation of all the provinces bearing on the subject. It is recommended as a course textbook in every training school. The writing is direct and worthy.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

BOOKS ON CANADA

Travel — General & Local History — Art — Biography — Literature etc.
Book and Pamphlet catalogues sent on request
DORA HOOD'S BOOK ROOM
720 SPADINA AVE.
TORONTO 4 KI. 8915

WSA
WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

● As man's ingenuity perfected the machine, plants were needed to house his operations—new and better methods of producing raw materials from mine, forest and lands were executed—reserve stocks of these basic materials became essential—faster, more efficient means of transporting and distributing his increased volume became a necessity.

As volume developed, the demands for money to extend commercial credit—to carry inventories—to promote sales—to provide ways and means of reducing costs—and, other factors that contribute to successful operation—exceeded the means of the individual.

Since before Confederation, The Bank of Toronto has provided this money for worthy enterprise in the form of Bank Credit. Perhaps we can be of service to you and suggest meeting to consider your requirements.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855

1D-48

Under "Customs Union" U.S.A. Runs Canada

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

Customs union with the United States is being proposed in both countries. This article argues that, not only would the common U.S.-Canadian tariff against the outside world be controlled from Washington, but all other forms of economic and financial control would pass away from Ottawa.

While the standard of living of most Canadians would ultimately rise, there would be a difficult period of adjustment. Union with U.S.A. would bring great shifts of people and activity.

A second article, dealing with political aspects of union, will appear in an early issue.

ONCE every forty or fifty years, a strange comet swims into the Canadian sky. This comet is known as "Union with U.S.A." or, more bluntly, "Annexation." Its orbit is elliptical and its movement elusive; neither its arrival nor its departure can be predicted with accuracy. It has one specially strange characteristic: in periods when it is visible in Canada it is usually not visible just across the border in the United States; and, stranger still, when it seems brightest in the United States that very fact seems to make it almost invisible up here.

Sometimes it appears white and peaceful like Venus; at other times red and bloody like Mars. But, whatever its special manifestation, and whenever its pale beams beat on our land, our countrymen take leave of their senses. The light of sanity is snuffed out; the larger lunacy prevails; men, whose tongues were moulded in Montreal or Moncton or Moose Jaw, suddenly find themselves talking with an Oxford accent or with a Southern drawl.

Ninety-nine years ago next month that comet was high in the sky; Britain had just abandoned "imperial preference" and adopted free trade:

"The Montreal Tories exploded in a burst of uncontrollable rage. In the late afternoon of April 25, when Lord Elgin drove away from the legislature where he had just accepted the Rebellion Losses Bill, he was pelted with volleys of refuse. . . . As the night deepened, as the excitement grew, the legitimate assembly of citizens quickly became a passionate mob, which moved off abruptly towards the parliament buildings, with torches streaming redly in the darkness. . . . In a few minutes the fire was racing through the whole building; and the high wind drove the great ragged flames far into the sky. . . . That autumn of 1849 over a thousand merchants and politicians of Montreal signed a manifesto advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States. . . . This astounding, this unique, aberration is the best proof of the profound and hopeless despair of 1849." (D. G. Creighton, "Dominion of the North," p. 261.)

Signs of the Times

But what of 1948? It seems, from the signs of the times and from the articles in Canadian papers and American magazines, that union with U.S.A. is up for discussion again. Today, however, it is making its appearance in a disguised form. It is known as "free trade with the States" or "customs union with U.S.A." But a careful examination of this strange beast will show that it is just annexation in sheep's clothing.

Customs union with U.S.A. is now being advocated by a number of Canadian manufacturers, particularly by some who got a taste of really large-scale production and distribution of war supplies during the war. If only, they say, they could gear their production to the American market of 140 millions, or rather the North American market of more than 150 millions, they would meet and undersell any competition. They would be only too happy to meet competition from U.S. firms on a duty-free basis up here if they could also meet those firms on a duty-free basis down there.

Now I have no doubt that, *if* the present basis of competition could be continued indefinitely, and *if* the abolition of tariffs was clearly permanent, these manufacturers could do everything they say they could. I am sure that we in Canada can produce as good organizers and technicians as they can in the United States. But the two *ifs* are important.

In the first place, would the present basis of competition continue? It seems to me that, for the past two years since the end of the war, Canada's competitive position has been quite abnormally and unusually good. It is well known that prices and wages and other costs in Canada are less inflated than in the United States. But would our lower costs continue with complete free trade? Surely prices here would quickly rise to American levels and surely trade unions here would insist on American levels of wages. So I think much of our present advantage would soon disappear.

Second, would the customs union be absolutely permanent? This is very important. If the union was *not* permanent—if, for instance, it was only to last for five years and then to be subject to review by the politicians in Ottawa and Washington—then I cannot imagine that any manufacturers would go into business on a continental scale on this side of the border. Five years is too short a life for a vast industrial enterprise built to serve the whole North American market. Any such enterprises would continue to be built, as at present in the United States.

Permanent Union

On the other hand, if the customs union was somehow permanent, then the wolf of annexation could be seen peeping out from under the sheepskin! Once we have permanently given up our tariffs then we have handed over to Washington some of the essential tools with which this Dominion was built up and is maintained. For the most cursory glance at our history shows that since Confederation this country has been built up by tariffs, partly, and especially in the early days, as the central government's most important form of revenue, and latterly and far more important as a means of ensuring that trade and people travelled east and west across the top half of the continent rather than north and south across the international border.

Once we give up our tariff on the Canadian-U.S. frontier we find that the only tariff we have left is that against the rest of the world, our tariff at the Atlantic and Pacific ports. And, if there is free movement of goods between Canada and the United States, obviously our tariffs against the rest of the world must be the same as theirs. So either the United States adopts our tariffs or—as would obviously have to happen—we adopt theirs. Thus Washington would run our tariff and so control our industrial development. Incidentally, this would be the end, complete and final, of our Imperial Preference tariff system.

Implications

And the inevitable effects spread out even further. Obviously we could not maintain our dollar independent from the U.S. dollar; for changes in the exchange rate act just like tariffs. Again, in the field of economic policy; if Washington was trying (say) to reduce wheat-acreage for some reason it would be quite out of the question, with Canadian wheat entering the U.S.A. freely, for Canadian farmers to expand their acreage; so agricultural policy would move to Washington. And so forth, in any economic field one can mention.

For these reasons everyone who studies the question seems led to the same conclusion: permanent free trade with the U.S.A. means that the economic control of this country moves from Ottawa to Washington. Under the sheep-skin of the "cus-

THE DAFOE FOUNDATION

offers in 1948 a second Dafoe fellowship in international studies. Candidates may be academic, that is, qualified to proceed to the degree of Ph.D.; or general, that is, have completed or in course of production such book, article, report, study or investigation as may be held to advance the purposes of the Foundation. Candidates must be Canadian citizens. The amount of the fellowship is $2,000.00 and the last date for receipt of applications is May 15, 1948.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Dafoe Foundation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

TWO SUPERB HOTELS IN BERMUDA

ONLY 2 TO 4 HOURS FROM NEW YORK

New currency restrictions need not affect your trip to Bermuda.

HOTEL BERMUDIANA

Hamilton

This luxurious estate in the heart of the island's capital is the scene of gay social life. Beautiful swimming pool. All sports. Dancing to a name band. American Plan or new Bermuda Plan including room and complete breakfast.

HOTEL St. George

St. George's

High atop Rose Hill, overlooking a quaint 17th century town. Within this private estate you can rest or enjoy our private beach and golf course. Dancing nightly. American Plan.

Hilton Hotels in Bermuda

N. Y. Reservation Office, The Plaza, 1 West 58th Street, Suite 1755. Tel. MU 8-2240, or call your local travel agent.

TREES . . . .

A Priceless Treasure

To determine the value of beautiful trees is most difficult . . . once lost they cannot be replaced for many years. Properly pruned and sprayed, trees will live far longer, enhance your surroundings, greatly improve your property values.

We work for civic administrations, large and small, also many industrial organizations. All trees moved up to one foot in diameter. Consult us without obligation on your tree problems. References upon request.

Pruning—Feeding—Spraying and Moving

Our expert workmanship is the result of 20 years' experience in Holland, 18 years in Canada.

A. VOS & SON

POST BOX 577, TILLSONBURG, ONT.

TELEPHONE 615 W 5

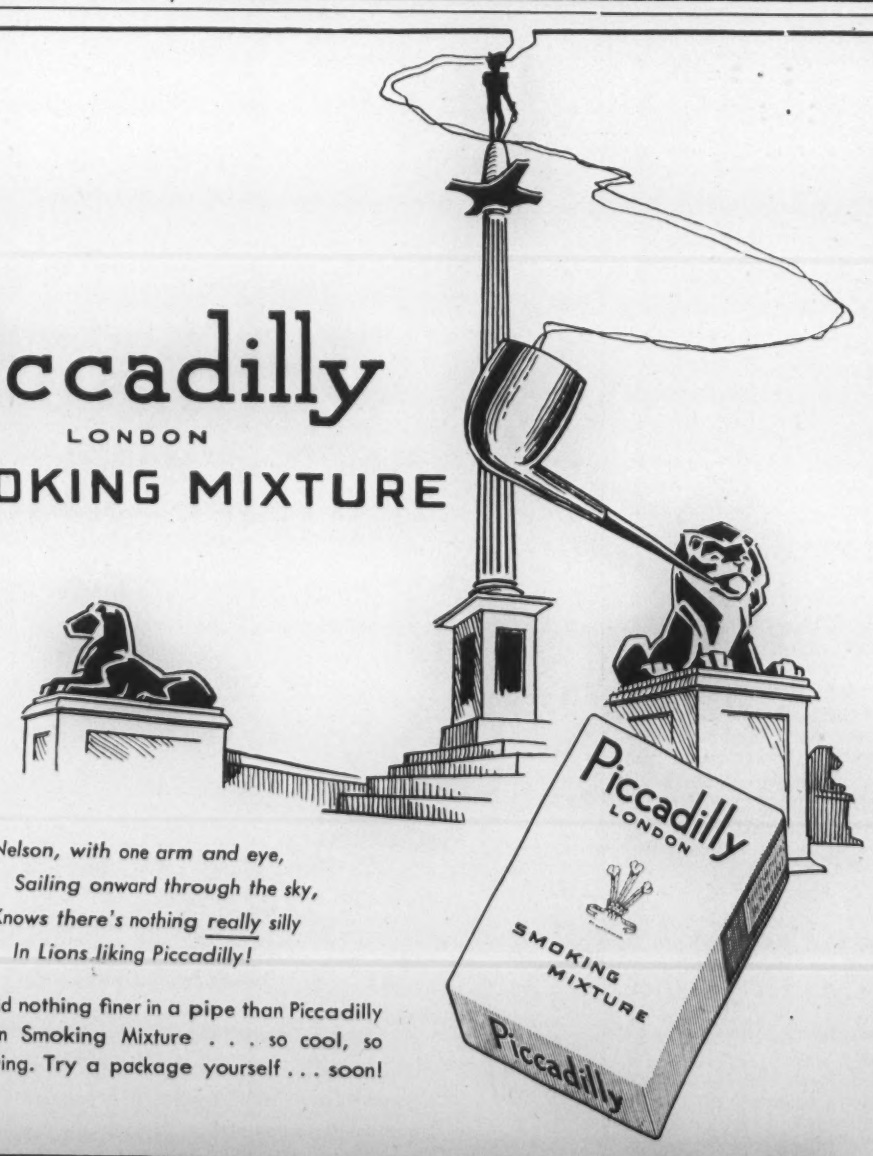
ORIENTAL ROSE VINE

This beautiful vine was lost to commerce for many years, but was occasionally found in some of the old gardens, known as Climbing Peony, Climbing Rose, Double Hardy Morning Glory, etc. It dies to the ground each Fall and comes up new from the roots each Spring. Extremely hardy and vigorous. The full, double rose-like flowers are clear bright pink, 1½ to 2 inches across, and produced in great profusion all Summer, even in hot weather. Many old gardeners will recognize this fine vine. We offer plants that will flower this season. Order and send remittance now. Delivery at planting season. (Each 50¢) (3 for $1.25) (dozen $4.00) postpaid.

FREE — OUR BIG 1948 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK — Bigger than Ever 42W

DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Piccadilly LONDON SMOKING MIXTURE



Nelson, with one arm and eye,
Sailing onward through the sky,
Knows there's nothing really silly
In Lions liking Piccadilly!

. . . and nothing finer in a pipe than Piccadilly London Smoking Mixture . . . so cool, so satisfying. Try a package yourself . . . soon!

PACKED IN PRE-WAR HEAVY FOIL

toms union" is the very real wolf of complete union.

This does not mean that there is no further room for tariff-reductions between the two countries; obviously there is. It is good to know that our government is pressing for such reductions although it is doubtful whether Ottawa will make much headway, at least until after the Presidential elections next November. I am *not* arguing that *lower* tariffs hand this country over to Washington; only that a permanent abolition of tariffs does so.

Despite all this, people are arguing, and will continue to argue, for permanent abolition. Therefore, I think it is up to us to give very careful thought to the results. It would be nice if Canadians could approach the subject with more common-sense and less hysteria than was shown by our great-grandfathers ninety-nine years ago or even by our fathers in the great election year of 1911.

Economic Effects

Looking annexation squarely in the eye, let us ask how we would get along under it economically and politically. First of all, economically.

I do not see how one can avoid the conclusion that most of the people now living in this country would eventually have a higher standard of living under annexation or customs union. Square mile for square mile, this is not such a rich country as the United States; and the cheapness and efficiency of a vast free-trade area adds greatly to the American lead over us. If we united with them we should ultimately share in their wealth.

Ultimately; but not necessarily right away. While most people now in Canada would ultimately have a higher standard of living there would be a period of widespread change and adjustment. Some of our normal exports, especially foodstuffs for England and Europe, would have to shrink; our prairie population would doubtless decline. On the other hand, the fine paper industry, together with other industries, would follow newsprint from the United States into Canada. With a sharp fall in exports to Europe, and in related east-west traffic, our transport system would no doubt get into serious financial difficulties. Provinces with special freight rate arrangements might well lose them. Cities like Winnipeg and Halifax, which are largely based on exports and the east-west traffic, would be badly hit and perhaps largely ousted as distributing centres by competition from Chicago and Boston. From many parts of what is now Canada, people would leave to make their homes in the United States; on the other hand in some areas, particularly the industrial areas of Southern Ontario and Quebec where electric power is cheap and should be plentiful, people would move in from the United States. Some manufactures, based on cheap power and proximity to our natural resources, would flourish here. Others, dependent on our present tariff structure, would wither away, and these might well include whole industries like our primary textiles industry and most of the branch plants set up here by American firms to take advantage of Canada's position within the Imperial Preference system. Whether the total population of the area now known as Canada would be larger or smaller it is impossible to say. What is sure is that there would be a tremendous shift of people and of activity. This is something to be offset against the eventual higher standard of living for the people concerned.

Gain Greatest Now

The economic gain to ourselves from union with U.S.A. would probably have been substantial at any time in the past century, but today it may be greater than ever before. That, indeed, is why annexation, or at least customs union, will be talked about a lot in the next few years. Our east-and-west economic system has been built up to supply foodstuffs and materials to England and Europe; but those markets can no longer afford to buy all we want to sell them. This, in turn, means that we cannot afford to buy all we want to buy, all that we are accustomed to buy, in the United States. Our recent import controls are simply evidences of this situation; if we did not have these controls we would have something else that, automatically if not by government intervention, would stop us buying in the United States: higher tariffs or an eighty-cent dollar or something like that. We cannot go on buying more than we can pay for.

And so the traditional gap between the Canadian and the American standards of living is being widened; the wedge is in the split, and every setback in Europe, whether in France or Czechoslovakia or England, drives the wedge deeper. How much are we willing to pay, in the form of a lower standard of living than the Americans, for the privileges and prerogatives of independence?

Before turning to a discussion of the political side of union with U.S.A. let me say one word about what the average American might think if we approached him on the subject. He would look at us in exactly the same way that we Canadians are at present looking across the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Newfoundland.

"Rather a poor country" we say of Newfoundland, and the American might say of Canada, "rather a poor country and so backward that most of their bright young men come over here. There isn't much money to be made there, except out of natural resources and we can always get in on any new development anyway. However, the resources are no doubt there, most of them undiscovered, and we would be better off to have them under our own control. And we must not forget that, from the point of view of military strategy, the defence of their country is essential to ours. And — oh well, anyway, there is no sense in having two countries where nature obviously intended that there should be only one; just look at the map! So, if they want to join us that's O.K. by us—even though it will cost us quite a bit."

Americans Gain?

Of course, many Americans might be deluded enough to think that, through some magic, they would all be much wealthier because all Canada's wealth would be added, in some sense, to their own. This notion underlies the suggestions, often made in the past by American senators, that the King of England should hand over Canada in exchange for war debts. Actually all the wealth in Canada is already owned by someone and would continue to be so owned if the transfer was made. However, there seems no reason why, if American senators are so minded, we should not as our last independent political act do a good turn to the King of England. Clearly we should sell ourselves on his behalf just as dearly as possible. Or should we? Because the next moment we should be numbered amongst American citizens whom we had just done in the eye!

Two advantages Americans might reap: first, their free-trade area would be enlarged; and second, they would have absolutely free access to Canadian natural resources. Premier Drew could no longer interfere with pulpwood moving from Ontario to Minnesota. In general, however, we have not interfered in the past with America's rape of Canada's virgin resources; indeed we have been rather disposed to relax and enjoy it.

A second article will discuss the political side of the question. What should be our attitude toward political union?

• •

FULL STATURE

OH ONCE my heart was on my sleeve,
Easy to laughter, swift to grieve.
But now, deep out of sight it goes,
And what betides it, no one knows!

MONA GOULD

articles of clothing and laundry these days—so take the simplest method of protecting everything by marking with CASH'S NAMES.

Quickly sewn on, or attached with NO-SO CEMENT. Washable and permanent. Order from dealer—or direct CASH'S— 438 Grier St., Belleville, Ont.

CASH'S NAMES	3 doz. $1.65; 6 doz. $2.20;	9 doz. $2.75 12 doz. $3.30	NO-SO CEMENT	per tube 25c

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT MADE IN DRIVER EDUCATION

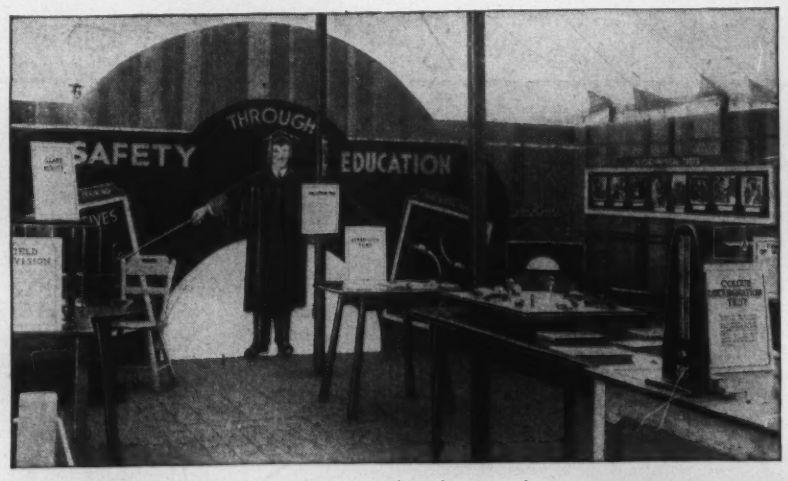
11,882 Drivers Scientifically Tested Not One Rated a Hundred Per Cent

Designed in the interests of public safety by John Labatt Limited of London, a psychophysical safe driving testing unit drew crowds at exhibitions and fairs last fall.

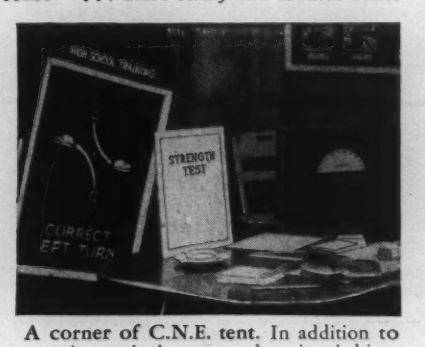
The long range purpose of this unit is to awaken public interest in this method of cutting down the traffic accident rate. The immediate effect has been to bring home to several hundred drivers that they suffer now from easily corrected deficiencies which might involve them in serious trouble on the highways.

"Education" says a noted Canadian safety authority, "is a vitally important factor in the development of a traffic safety programme. Now that the equipment and personnel has been provided, we have been able to make a very useful beginning."

This mobile unit visited 10 fairs last fall. Tested over 11,800 men and women. Tests include *Visual Acuity* . . . 43% of those tested were found to suffer from visual defects often correctable . . . *Distance Judgment* . . . some drivers were advised in consequence to allow more space than they would naturally do in meeting or overtaking other cars, *Field of Vision* . . . the ability to see objects approaching from sides . . . *Strength* . . . *Colour Discrimination* . . . *Steadiness* . . . *Glare Acuity* and *Reaction Time*.



After testing, each visitor was given a combined rating of A, B, C, D, or E. But none scored A (perfection) on all tests. This view shows the interior of the tent at the C.N.E. where more than 5,800 people took the test.



A corner of C.N.E. tent. In addition to actual tests, the long term educational object of the exhibit is illustrated here. High school driver training has been shown, for instance, to have a marked effect in cutting accident rates when it has been tried.

Colour Discrimination Test. These are the objectives of the safe driving project: (1) To offer short courses related to safety to Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors; (2) To foster courses in Driver Education; (3) To co-operate with all existing organizations in furthering highways safety.

Eye tests. Only 12.5% of all the people tested rated A for Glare Acuity, only 1.25% on Field of Vision. The mere knowledge of weakness on either of these points immediately makes the person tested a potentially safer driver. In this case forewarned has been proved to be forearmed.

PUBLISHED IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SAFETY BY JOHN LABATT LIMITED

FLY TCA

The Scenic Route to

SAULT STE. MARIE
FT. WILLIAM PT. ARTHUR
DULUTH
WINNIPEG
WESTERN CANADA
AND PACIFIC COAST

PHONE AD. 5231
BAY & TEMPERANCE STS.
THE ARCADE, ROYAL YORK HOTEL
OR YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

For Full Information On All TCA Services Call Your Nearest TCA Office

TRANS-CANADA Air Lines
TRANSCONTINENTAL INTERNATIONAL TRANS-OCEAN

LONDON LETTER

Thames Traffic Repeats History With a New Water-Bus Service

By P. O'D.

London.

ONCE upon a time the River was the great London highway, as readers of Pepys and John Evelyn will remember. Those were the days of state barges—even the Archbishop of Canterbury had one. The great houses along the Strand had each their "stairs," at the bottom of which their private boats were moored. There were public stairs too, and the ordinary citizen had only to go to one of them and shout for a waterman, very much as today he would whistle for a taxi — with a much better chance of getting a waterman.

In modern times enthusiasts like Sir Alan Herbert ("A.P.H.") have tried to get a water-bus service established on the Thames, but without success. The last attempt was made in Sept., 1940, but was a prompt and complete failure, which is perhaps not surprising. The real surprise was that the attempt should have been made just then.

Now a further effort is to be made to establish such a service, though on a modest and experimental scale. Four Diesel-engined launches have been built, each of which will carry about 160 passengers. They will ply between Putney and Tower Bridge, the whole journey taking about an hour, with stops at Chelsea, Charing Cross, and Lambeth. The launches will sail at half-hour intervals from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. throughout next summer, beginning on June 1.

In these days of nationalization, it is interesting to note that the service is to be run by a private contractor, but with the blessing and support of the Ministry of Transport and the Port of London Authority. Indeed the P.L.A. is building two new piers for the purpose, one at Putney and one at Westminster.

Whether or not this modest service will develop into something much more ambitious, remains to be seen, but one may well doubt whether it will. In the days of Pepys and Evelyn most of London lay close along the River, which was its chief highway, the best and cleanest and quickest. Now London stretches far back on either side, and there are alternative and handier forms of transport.

There are, however, many people who can use the water-busses, and it is to be hoped that they will in sufficient numbers to keep the service alive and allow it to grow. The idea of going by water to one's office in the City on a pleasant summer morning is certainly very attractive, even if one should have to get up a few minutes earlier to do it—much better than hanging on a strap in a stuffy, crowded Underground train, as people generally have to do. But not even all summer mornings are pleasant.

Romney Marsh Dismay

Romney Marsh is a famous stretch of pasture land, extending for some 30 miles along the Kentish-Sussex coast from Hythe to Rye, with an average width of about 5 miles. Once it really was a marsh, full of treacherous swamps and waterways, the favorite haunt of gangs of smugglers—full also of malaria.

Now the waterways have been cleared and the swamps have given place to wide green fields. The malaria has gone. So, too, have the smugglers, though now and then a fishing smack may land a little packet of something or other more profitable than fish.

The Marsh is famous chiefly for its sheep, of the special Romney Marsh breed. In the spring there are few more lovely sights in England than the great expanse of green, dotted thick with ewes and their lambs. During the war, however, a good deal of the land was put under the plow, and some very fine crops were raised there—drawing on all the fertility that had been stored up under the lovely smooth turf. But the marshmen remain graziers rather than farmers, and gradually this land has been going back to grass.

Now the Ministry of Agriculture has come forward with proposals to take over about 50,000 acres of the Marsh and run it as a sort of collective farm—with a view to further extensions of the scheme, if it should prove to be a success.

The plan is causing widespread dismay, and not only on the Marsh, where men who have grazed and farmed their own land for generations are now faced by the prospect of being turned out, or turned into government servants. It is regarded as the first step towards the nationalization of land, and farmers everywhere are watching it anxiously. They have every reason to do so.

He Rode on Air

Sixty years ago little Johnny Dunlop, the 10-year-old son of a Belfast "vet," rode along a moonlit street on an odd-looking tricycle whose wheels had large squashy tires instead of the familiar hard rubber ones. He rode at night because his father wanted to keep the test a secret.

Little Johnny was the first person ever to ride on pneumatic tires, and careful father wished to prevent anyone stealing his idea before he could get it patented. Thus did Johnny help to inaugurate the motor age.

Two or three days ago at Fort Dunlop, now the headquarters in this country of a great tire industry, a wreath was laid on the memorial plaque to Dr. Dunlop—and laid by a man who had been his assistant in those early days. But not so very distant really. There must be a good many people who can remember riding a "bone-shaker" in their youth—as I can myself.

Atque Vale to a Publisher

When I was in charge of book-reviewing for SATURDAY NIGHT, not long before the beginning of World War I, there came into my office one day a gentleman who looked as if he had just strolled in off Piccadilly or Savile Row. He was slim, handsome, and perfectly dressed, too perfectly—black jacket, sponge-bag trousers, white spats, yellow gloves, a blue stock with white spots, and a monocle. Yes, a monocle!

That was my first view of Mr. Grant Richards, the London publisher, who has just died at the age of 75. Hard to think of him as being so old. There was something perennially youthful about him, an alertness and enthusiasm.

Richards was a nephew of Grant Allen, the Canadian author, and was named after him. It was in Grant Allen's home that he was largely brought up. He soon turned to literature.

After some years with W. T. Stead on "The Review of Reviews," he became a publisher at the mature age of 25. Among his early successes were Samuel Butler's "Way of All Flesh," A. E. Housman's "Shropshire Lad," and plays by Shaw. Later he introduced the "World's Classics", the great series of reprints now published by the Oxford University Press—in itself a monument to his memory.

Richards had everything to make him a great publisher, tact, taste, and courage—everything but money. He made a lot of money, but it seemed always to vanish. He was the daring young man on the financial trapeze, and he had two terrific crashes from the very top of the circus tent. But he always picked himself up, smiling and confident.

WHAT EVERY MAN KNOWS

NICE WORK, BILL!

. . . THE COMMENDATION of one's peers . . . the thrill no man ever forgets . . . the day you were promoted to head of the department; the time the Boss said "That was a good job, Bill"; the time the fellows crowded round and patted you on the back after your first speech.

Then, when it is all over, you just naturally reach for the old brier, fill it with your favourite BALKAN SOBRANIE . . . and let its easy mellowness unlace your tangled thoughts.

For if anything can paint the lily of self-satisfaction, it is surely a pipeful of this tobacco without a peer—a rich and aromatic blend of pure Virginia with a touch of the rare Turkish Yenidje.

No artificial flavourings are used in Balkan Sobranie—the amazingly cool mellowness is absolutely natural.

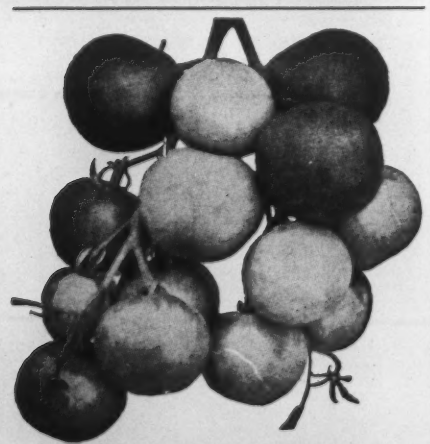
Delivered London-Fresh in hermetically sealed tins.

⅛ lb. — 85c

At any exclusive tobacconist or department store.

Balkan Sobranie

SMOKING MIXTURES



"EARLIEST and BEST" TOMATO

Introduced by us several years ago and by sheer merit it has outsold all other varieties among both home and commercial growers each season, in every part of Canada. Customers repeatedly tell us "Earliest and Best" is still better than we claim. Produces large, beautiful, solid, perfect shipping tomatoes, earlier than any other variety. High crown type without core, and most beautiful red with finest flavour. No cripples, scalds, cracked, wrinkled, uneven, scarred fruit, and often ten fruits in a cluster. Amazing yielder. (Pkt 15¢) (oz 75¢) postpaid.

FREE — OUR BIG 1948 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK — Bigger than Ever 46W

DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Smart hair grooming . . . a business "MUST"

Unless you're a first vice-president, you've got to look smart to be smart in business. There's no surer way to a trim "executive" appearance than Ogilvie Method Creme Hair Dressing, the *specialized* Hair Preparations made especially for men of discrimination. No ordinary hair cream this! It's especially formulated to ensure that a man's hair looks mannish . . . and yet stays well-groomed . . . trim, at all times.

Other Ogilvie Method specialized Hair Preparations for men . . . Men's Hair Lotion . . . Men's Castile Soap Shampoo . . . Men's *Special* Hair Lotion.

Ask for Ogilvie Method Hair Preparations for men, at all good drug and department stores.

Ogilvie Method

NEW YORK WASHINGTON TORONTO

Canadian Distributors Lillico Limited
380 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

248

You bet it's Bing Crosby IN A NEW STETSON

YOUR BEST BET'S A STETSON TOO!

Heads turn whenever Bing — or a Stetson Hat — go by. New colours . . . new styles and new finishes by Stetson include the dashing Stetson "Whippet" above, priced at $10. For work or play choose from the interesting spring range. From $8.50 to $20.

BING CROSBY is currently co-starred in Paramount's "ROAD to RIO"

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Youth Speaks Its Mind Frankly But Not Very Conclusively

By B. K. SANDWELL

THERE is now available, for those who are not disposed to search through the eight other volumes of the Canadian Youth Commission reports, a sort of general survey of them by Blodwen Davies under the title "Youth Speaks Its Mind" (Ryerson, $2.50), which serves to light up a good many high spots in the stories told in the other books, but which cannot be said to bring the general picture into focus. Indeed the individual reports are themselves more valuable for their isolated scraps of information than for any general pattern that can be elicited from them.

Such conclusions as can be drawn are not too happy-making. There is a wide distrust of political parties as means for achieving social reform, and an almost universal disinclination to enter politics—though 30 per cent of those questioned did say that every voter should be an active worker in some political party. Miss Davies illuminates these facts with some pertinent quotations from Karl Mannheim's "Diagnosis of Our Time" on the subject of "static societies"; perhaps Canada has been a bit too static. Certainly the United States has not suffered for its readiness to experiment in the last 25 years.

In religion our young people (in Protestantism) appear quite uninterested in dogma or doctrine or ecclesiastical practice. Miss Davies credits them with "a natural religiosity," and finds "an inevitable conflict between the needs of the new religious impulses and the old religious forms." Many of the young "do not find theologians too helpful," and the churches have lost to other institutions much of their old function of providing a setting for "neighborliness" and social communication. Principal Wallace of Queen's, chairman of the sub-commission on religion, finds that "the phraseology of Christian doctrine is not understood by the young people of this generation. . . . There are religious instincts and desires in our young people which do not find full expression through church ordinances today. To bridge the gap will not be easy." He might have added that it will not be possible so long as the older members of the churches (and of religious families) continue to expect the young of 1948 to think, act and believe just as the young of 1898 did.

In regard to recreation—the beneficial use of leisure—things are much more cheery, which is fortunate seeing that more of us have more leisure than was ever before dreamed of. Arthur Lismer's observation of many years ago, that society must educate people for leisure, is being carried out in at least a large part of the Canadian field. This is extremely necessary, and so is an ample provision of the required facilities for recreation, for the home has ceased to be capable of providing them, and the church meets only a small fraction of the need. The young, we must add, do not want their recreation provided on a single-church basis; they want the churches to get together with one another and with the community, especially with the schools. The demand for community centres is pretty universal, and the districts which provide themselves with such things will have a strong attraction for new population.

One of the great problems is the shortage of competent, trained, recreation "leaders," but perhaps the real vice is the insistence of too many young people on being "led," on having their activities planned for them instead of developing them for themselves.

"Major Hazards of Life"

The two latest of the individual volumes of this series are "Youth, Marriage and the Family" and "Youth Speaks Out on Citizenship" (each $2). The family volume is, inevitably, a good deal concerned with the perplexing but temporary problems arising out of war conditions, but there is plenty of matter dealing with more durable troubles. The committee on the family was more practical than some others and brought in a number of suggestions, at the base of which is the conviction that the economic security of the family must be insured "against the major hazards of life," and that adequate health services should be within the reach of all. (It is unfortunate that the terms of reference did not admit any discussion of the principles of taxation by which these very expensive services are to be financed, for there is a general belief among wage-earners that they can be entirely paid for by taxes on the "rich," which is to say the least of it dubious.)

There are a great many "case histories" (very summary) in the family volume, and nearly all of those which record difficulties in adjustment in the adolescent and young-adult period suggest that the victims could have been greatly helped by access to an intelligent and kindly counsellor who could explain how their troubles were related to early childhood experiences. Parental — in some cases even grandparental — squabbling is the cause of more adolescent misery than anything else, and next come ultra-posessiveness and its opposite, complete unconcern about the offspring, on the part of parents. Break-up of the family by divorce or separation ends the squabbling but nearly always leads to ultra-possessiveness or neglect by the continuing parent.

In the citizenship volume there is some extremely interesting material about racial feelings. "Dislike of the English is fairly widespread even among second-generation English immigrants" and is ascribed to their "superiority" towards "colonials." French Canadian industrial workers tend to lump all non-French people together—Negroes, Japanese, everybody else—as "strangers," with only the Jews as a bit more alien, and English-speaking Catholics as a little less alien, than the others. The whole chapter on "Youth in the Shops" is full of interesting material and exceptionally frank. The chapter on the home suggests that children brought up in an authoritarian atmosphere will not make good democrats, a doctrine which seems to be contradicted by the experience of England and Scotland in the nineteenth century.

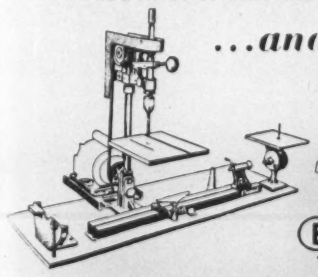
The questionnaire operated by the citizenship committee produced much interesting information. For instance, 52 per cent believe that Canada should be an entirely independent nation, 90 per cent that she should amend her own Constitution. Of the student (high school) group, 61 per cent of English-speaking and 6 per cent of French thought that French Canadians had been fairly treated. (It is encouraging that even 39 per cent of English had any doubts on this score.)

We have a lot of sympathy with "Doris," of Toronto, aged 15, "school and part-time work," who fell into the hands of an investigator and being asked what improvements she would like to see in Canadian life promptly replied "Long dresses in style again." She did not know the names of the political parties and was "not interested in that kind of stuff." We suspect her of relying on her face and her charm more than on her ankles and her intellect.

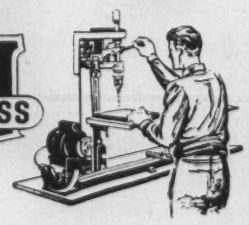
A Man Needs a HOBBY!

Rest, relaxation and change from work. These are the things men need and get from hobbies. WOODWORKING is a favorite with many . . a REAL MAN'S HOBBY.

...and Here's the Ideal HOBBY TOOL

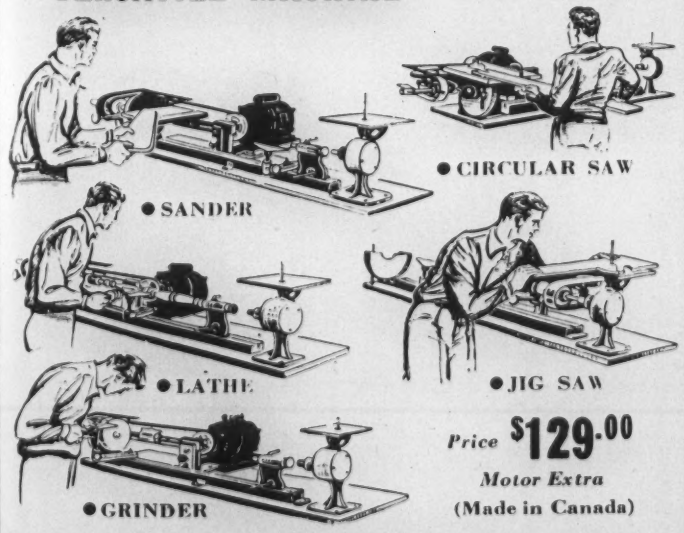


PM BENCHBOSS



6 POWER TOOLS IN 1 VERSATILE MACHINE

● DRILL PRESS



● CIRCULAR SAW
● SANDER
● LATHE
● JIG SAW
● GRINDER

Price $129.00
Motor Extra
(Made in Canada)

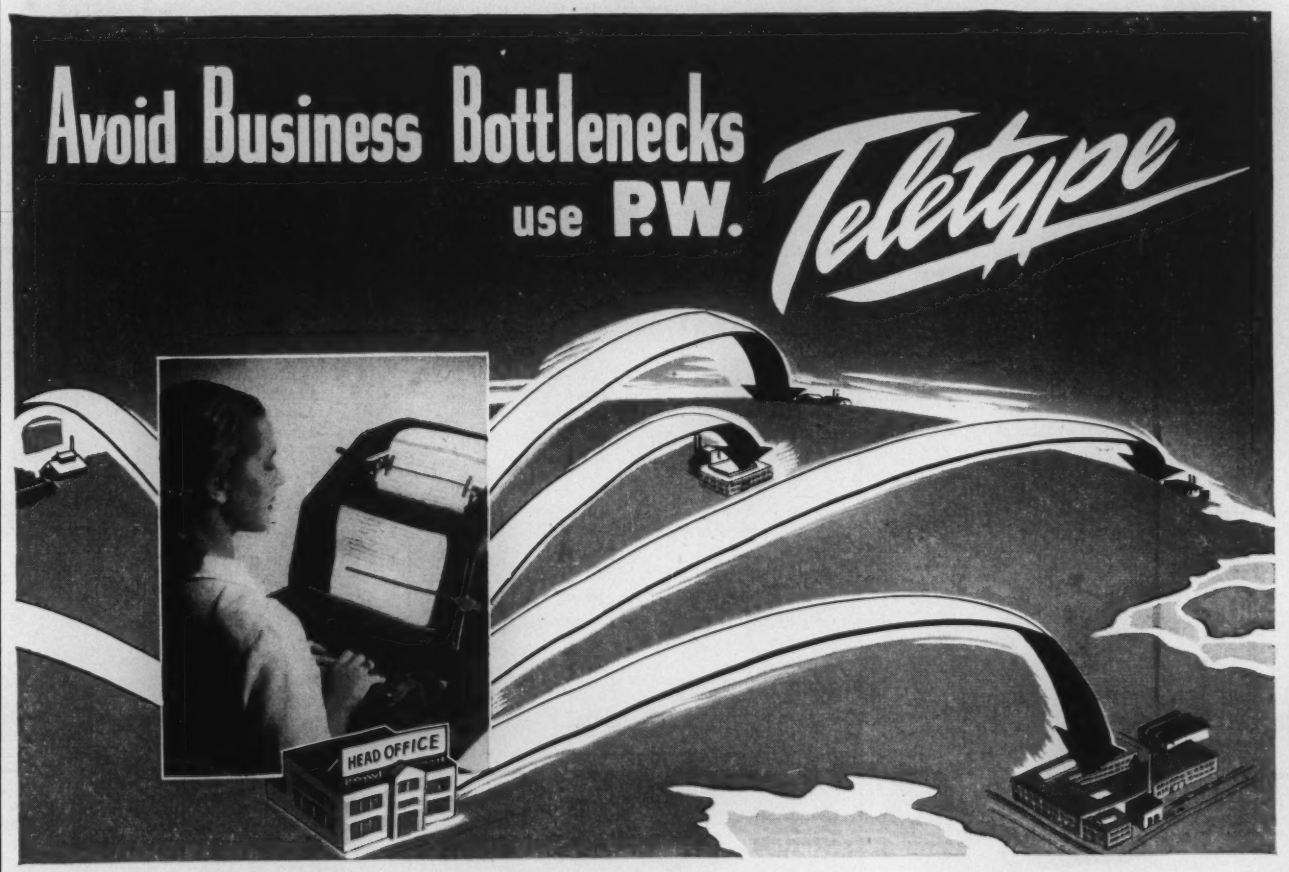
To drive the various units at their proper speeds, simply drop the drill press mast to right or left as required. Base 16 x 48". Cast iron and aluminum construction—high grade steel moving parts. Operates from only ¼ H.P. motor.

GET THE FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET from your department or hardware store—or simply mail coupon below.

P.M. PRODUCTS (1947) LTD. (Dept. C.)
845 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
I am interested in receiving the FREE BOOKLET describing the P.M. BENCHBOSS.

Name .....
Address .....
My Hardware Dealer T.5

Avoid Business Bottlenecks use P.W. Teletype



PUT IT IN WRITING BY Teletype

Speedy
Accurate
Versatile
Economical

LINK YOUR WIDE-SPREAD BUSINESS OPERATIONS

More and more Canadian businesses are turning to P.W. Teletype because it permits accurate, immediate transmission of correspondence, messages and orders direct between Head Office, Branch, Factory or Warehouse. *There are no delays* . . . and oral orders are eliminated. To give you reliable nationwide service the combined facilities of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Telegraphs are at your command. You'd be surprised at the economy.

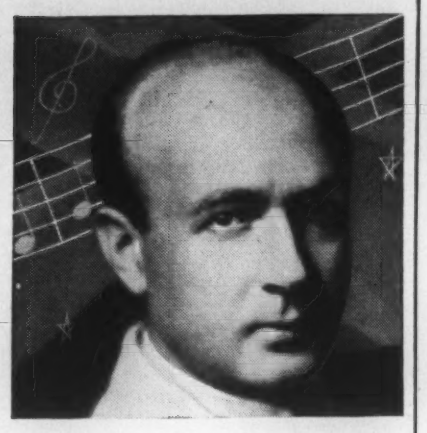
P.W. Teletype machines are only slightly larger than an office typewriter. Any typist can operate them.

Ask your local telegraph office for full details.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

PRIVATE WIRE Teletype SERVICE

CANADIAN PACIFIC



JOSEPH SZIGETI

with BRUNO WALTER

in a new recording of
Beethoven's Violin Concerto

Their older version of this work, long considered the "last word", is now replaced by set D194, finer technically, and, harder to believe, finer artistically. $7.25

•

"Gypsy Melodies"
Set D 122 — $4.00
Joseph Szigeti (violin) with
Andor Foldes (piano)

(Dvorak: Slavonic Dances No. 1 in G Minor and No. 2 in E Minor; Hubay: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 3 from "Scenes de la Csarda"; Kodaly: Intermezzo from "Harry Janos"; Brahms: Hungarian Dance No. 5.)

•

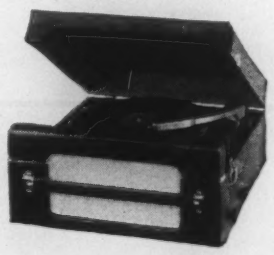
Mr. Szigeti will make personal appearances in the following cities on the dates shown.

March 22nd .... Toronto, Ont.
March 24th .. Kingston, Ont.
April 12th .... Montreal, Que.
April 14th .... Hamilton, Ont.
April 19th .... Wolfville, N.S.
April 21st ..... Ottawa, Ont.

Columbia
MASTERWORKS RECORDS

MADE IN CANADA AT LONDON BY Sparton
RADIO'S RICHEST VOICE

For only $56.95 (slightly higher in the West) you may own a genuine
SPARTON 348P PORTABLE ELECTRIC PHONOGRAPH



Not an attachment; not a radio — a completely self-contained luggage-type 3-tube phonograph for 10" or 12" records, giving good tone and volume.

Tune in the Weekly Radio Program "Columbia Record Shop". See your local paper for time and station.

All Records reviewed can be heard and obtained at the
PROMENADE MUSIC CENTRE
The Store With All The Records
(OPEN EVENINGS)
83 Bloor St. W. - Midway 2437

PHILLIPS
MILK OF MAGNESIA

THE FILM PARADE

Charles Dickens and Walt Disney As Popular Entertainers

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

CHARLES DICKENS' hold on the reading public has relaxed considerably over the past generation or two; but it is easy to see—especially when watching Dickens on the screen—how he acquired it in the first place. He was in a sense the Walt Disney of his day, with a wonderful knack of appealing to an enormous mass-audience. The extravagance of fancy that is always ready to swell into monstrous forms or explode into violence is equally characteristic of Dickens and Disney. So is the preference for the grotesque over the recognizable, the parody over the simple statement, the sentimental over the actual. Snow White and Little Nell, the Big Bad Wolf and the Squeerses, the Fat Boy and the gambolling monstrosities of the Pastoral Symphony sequence in Fantasia, all belong to the same company.

Sheer larkishness of invention, often quite innocent of taste, is as inseparable from Disney as from Dickens, and any attempt to modify them would destroy this special quality in either. Thus if the characters in the screen version of "Nicholas Nickleby" mug and ham outrageously, that is their privilege, since they mug and ham quite as outrageously on the printed page. And if the screen "Nicholas Nickleby" twitches character perversely out of drawing or sends it to the farthest extremes of vice or virtue, that too is nothing more than the faithfullest possible reproduction of the original Dickens. These elements are certainly not responsible for making "Nicholas Nickleby" a rather dull film. In fact, the most interesting sequences are the ones in which the impeccable Nicholas, the monstrous Squeers and the egregious Fanny are colliding all over the screen. Certainly for anyone who hasn't read Dickens since childhood, the Dotheboys scenes are the only ones that persist with any vividness. For the rest, "Nicholas Nickleby" is just another sentimental nineteenth century novel, and probably not even a very good one of its kind.

A Rich Time of It

Sir Cedric Hardwicke once remarked of a role in a Lloyd Douglas film that it is practically impossible to play the part of a perfectly good man. Apparently it is just as hard to play the part of a perfectly bad one. As the wicked uncle, Sir Cedric swaggers and scowls, but he leaves very little impression in the end. The role of the virtuous nephew, played by Derek Bond, provides even less opportunity for any sort of characterization. The "grotesques," however, including Bernard Miles as Noggs the clerk, Alfred Drayton as Wackford Squeers and Stanley Holloway as the father of the Infant Phenomenon, have a rich time of it, tearing into their parts with a relish that Dickens himself would probably be the last one to deplore.

There is this to be said for the writer of sentimental fiction in the nineteenth century: he was a boldly uninhibited plotter. He piled up virtue and vice to toppling heights, he revelled in mistaken identities, and when the plot threatened to get beyond his control, he pulled off a series of unabashed coincidences that would scare a modern screen writer out of a year's contract.

By comparison the writer of contemporary sentimental fiction is an intimidated creature. The villain is usually frustration, the conflicts are all emotional, and most of the action, such as it is, goes on inside the heads of the characters (usually the feminine characters). The result as a rule turns out to be women's magazine fiction; or on the lower level, soap opera.

•

"Since Night Song" has a musical theme and the music itself is knowingly handled, "Night Song" is a cut above soap opera. The story itself, however, is quite dreary and interminable enough to operate successfully on any daylight serial cycle. It's about a blind composer (Dana Andrews) and the rich music-lover (Merle Oberon) who tries to befriend him. When he snarls at her advances she disappears and then turns up as a blind girl as poor as himself. Under her inspiration he now writes the concerto that wins him the $1000 necessary to restore his eyesight. And right away he falls in love with Miss Maecaenas, without knowing that she is the girl (that is the *first* girl) that he is really in love with. Altogether I don't know when I've come across such a piece of circular inanity.

•

Most of the characters in "Out of the Past" are badly frustrated too, but in this case there's plenty of action—mostly gun action. The heroine (Jane Greer) is a pretty girl with silky manners. She's very free and easy on the draw, however, and after trying to kill one man she escapes to Mexico, followed by a private detective (Robert Mitchum.) He finds her very attractive until she opens fire on a former acquaintance during an argument, and this disillusions him. After that she shoots a couple more men and finally rounds off the score with the hero himself. The action of all this is very tough and complicated but hardly worth the time it will take you to figure it out.

SWIFT REVIEW

SHOESHINE. A deceptively simple and profoundly tragic film about two shoeshine boys in Rome during the American Occupation. One of the year's finest pictures.

MAN ABOUT TOWN. The problem of middle-aged love again, presented this time in much livelier form, thanks to Star Maurice Chevalier and Director Rene Clair. A French film, with English titles.

Photo by John Steele

William Morton, tenor, sings the Evangelist's role in the Mendelssohn Choir performance of St. Matthew Passion, Convocation Hall, on March 23 and 24, and C.B.C. Trans-Canada broadcast on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

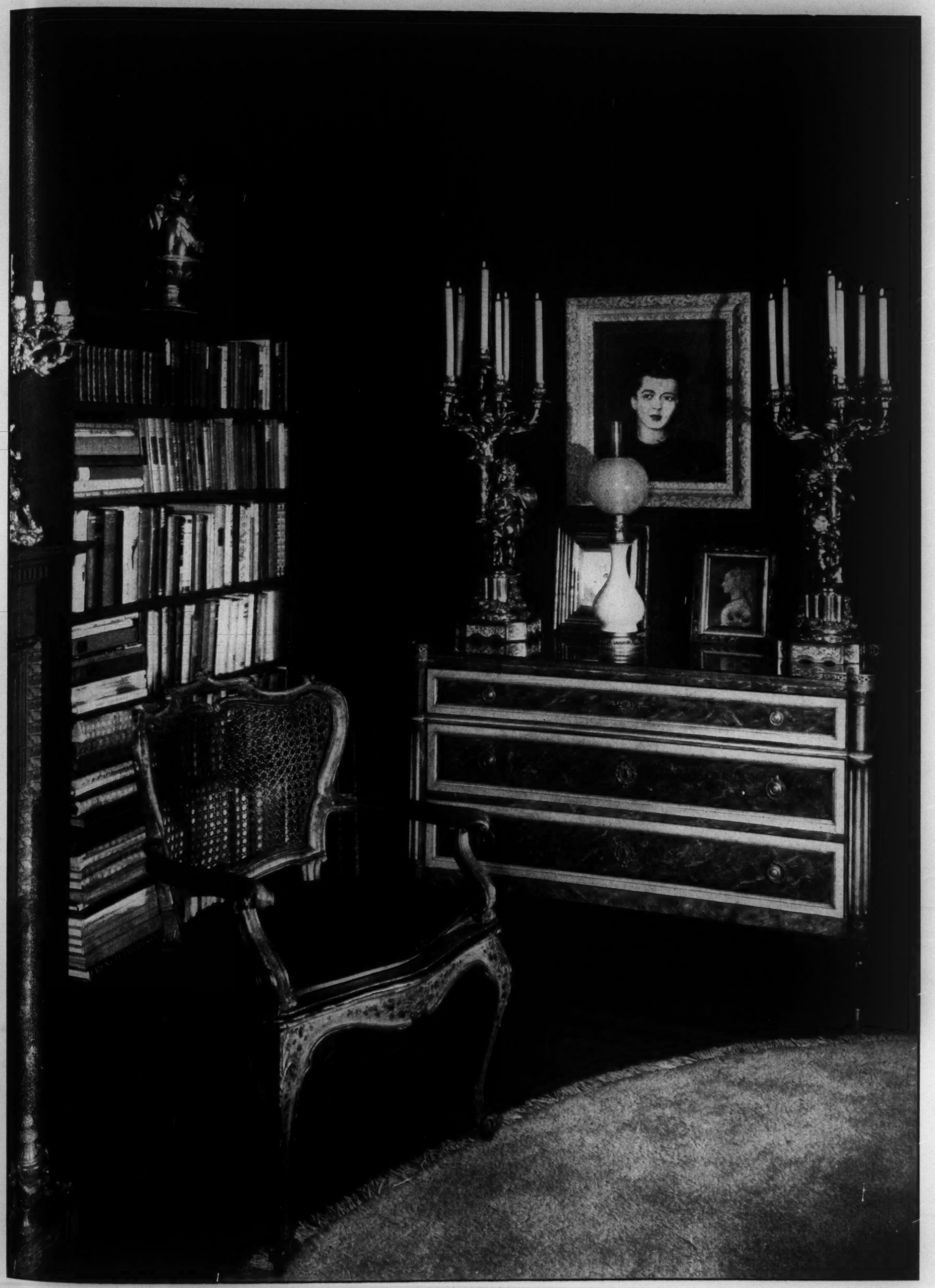
FROM SIMPSON'S

BOUQUET OF EASTER BLOUSES

Twin jabots of eyelet embroidery
and ruffled cuffs
lend a pretty-lady air to this
Gibson Girl blouse.
White rayon crepe, at 10.95

SPORTSWEAR SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

Simpson's

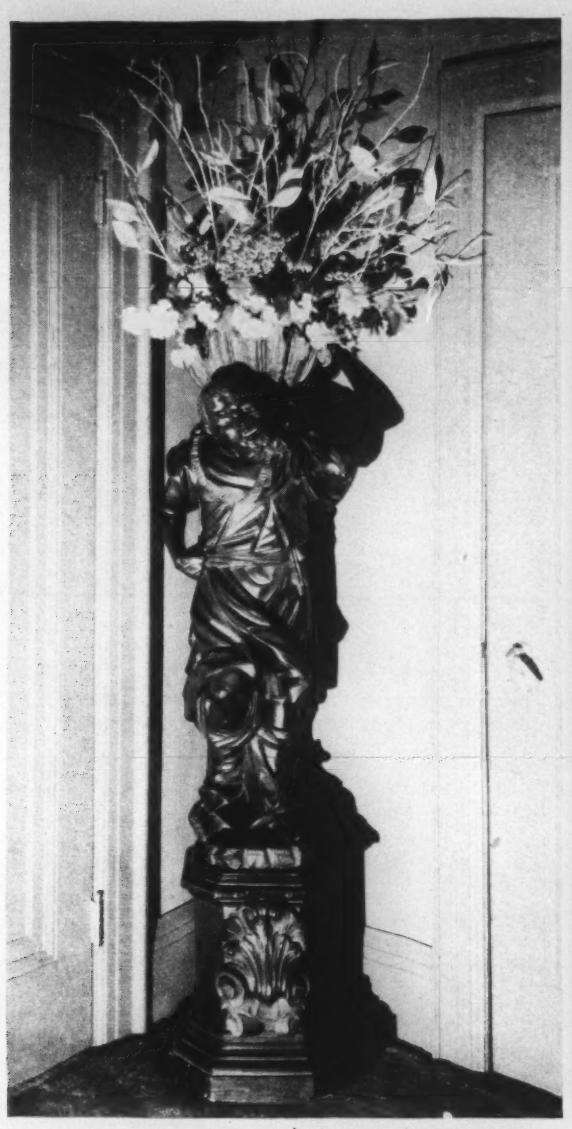


WORLD OF WOMEN

PERIODS CAN HAVE AFFINITY

It is a collector's ***dream come true,*** this treasure-filled home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. D. Irvine, the former a well-known Toronto decorator. Here, under a facile touch, has been achieved a homelike, eminently livable setting for an assemblage of veritable museum period pieces, both furniture and objects of art, many of unique historic interest, gathered from near and far by their discerning and appreciative present owners.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*



In one of the bedrooms there is the Baroque blackamoor figure, of brown teak, slightly gilded . . . Against a background of James Reynolds "Kildare" wallpaper a fine cherub is topped by a mirror, the frame of which, with the cherub, was part of the Stations of the Cross in a beautiful chapel erected in Moscow for Catherine the Great.

By COLLIER STEVENSON

Pictured on page 25 is an end of the living room, dramatically high-lighted by a portrait of the chatelaine, Mélisande Irvine, by the noted Peruvian artist, Mariano Soyer. Added charm to the portrait is imparted by the setting; a Directoire commode with brass gallery in a painted finish of lapis lazuli with antique white mouldings, by Louis XVI gilt bronze candelabra and a Louis Philippe oil lamp, the Louis XV chair, and, in a niche at right, model in bronze of a Wedgwood urn made by Flaxman.

Photographs by Everett Rosebrough
Courtesy of Eaton's College-Street Interior Decorating Bureau

The furnishings of the drawing room, as depicted above, now have a stunning background of deep ruby-red flocked directly on walls. To centre the ceiling is an original Louis XVI crystal chandelier and on the floor is an oval Indian rug in beige. Of interest are the Louis XVI barometer and a Baroque gilt pedestal.

Gilded mirror, against walls of strong emerald green, is the dramatic note in the dining room.

Above is the fireplace, when the walls were soft blue. Twin chairs were made for Fontainebleau.

Featured above in the living room as it was are a pair of gilded Bavarian Baroque sconces and an ornate antique Venetian mirror, now much better displayed by the present dark walls. Spanish Baroque urns form the base of the unique coffee table.

Two of the First Empire chairs depicted elsewhere appear above. Notable, too, is the five-light hurricane-shaded candelabra used against an antiqued mirror panel. The Bavarian Baroque sofa frame is white and gold, the upholstery eggshell damask.

NUTRITION

Can Children Grow on Oleomargarine?

By HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

FOR many years oleomargarine has been an accepted part of the British diet. Its sale is permitted in the United States, though the American housewife must herself add the coloring after purchase if she wants to make it look appetizing. But in Canada the law, as it now stands, says: "No person shall (a) manufacture, import into Canada or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale, any oleomargarine, margarine, butterine or other substitute for butter, manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream."

A year ago a bill was introduced in Parliament to abolish this measure, and it was defeated. A similar bill is before the present session. Will it again go down to defeat? Certainly, oleomargarine is much cheaper than butter—a fact that is of the greatest interest to the housewife in these days of soaring food costs. Then is its use likely to endanger nutrition standards? Can children grow on margarine?

This question had been asked and argued so many times that three doctors in the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Illinois College of Medicine decided to settle the argument to their own satisfaction by feeding one group of children margarine and a comparable group, butter. To do this they sought, and received, the cooperation of the staffs and children at two orphanages, one housing 130 white children from 3 to 16 years or age; the other housing 125 white children from 6 to 17 years of age. The experiment began two years ago and the results have recently been published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

The children in the margarine group used it on their bread and on their vegetables at the table. It was also used in making pastry and in frying. It contained vegetable fats but no fat from animal sources. It also contained 15,000 units of vitamin A per pound, which is equal to or greater than the amount present in average butter. When the trial first began, the margarine was white, and the older children grumbled a little about its lack of yellow color. They probably whispered, "I don't like this stuff; looks like lard!" However, when yellow margarine was supplied, cut into pats, it was accepted without difficulty. The doctors reported that all the children ate it "readily and liberally". In the other orphanage, butter was used on bread, vegetables, in making pastry and in frying.

Fortified

Before embarking on this investigation, the doctors had, of course, studied reports of many nutritionists with reference to margarine. As far back as 1925 a Dr. Holmes of Boston carried out tests on human beings to determine the digestibility of margarine. He decided that margarine was from 93 to 97 per cent digestible.

Within the last five years, a Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine recommended that wide publicity be given to the fact that margarine, when it is fortified with vitamin A, is equal to butter nutritionally. The Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council (U.S.A.) reached a similar conclusion.

The vitamin A content of butter, of course, varies a great deal, depending upon the living conditions and diet of the cows which produce the milk from which the butter is made. If the herd is living in lush, sunny meadows, knee-deep in succulent green grass and clover, the milk and butter will have a high vitamin A content. Or, if the herd is living indoors, in bovine luxury, eating green silage and sun-cured hay, supplemented with corn and vitamin-rich feeding oils, the vitamin A content of the milk will likewise be high. But, a great deal of our winter and early-spring butter is made of milk from cows which have been barn-fed on dry fodder for many months. Such milk will contain little vitamin A.

Under these circumstances, margarine, fortified with an accurate and sufficient amount of vitamin A, will be better nutritionally than such butter. On the other hand, a good grade of butter will be more nutritious than a poor grade of margarine.

A prominent nutritionist concluded in 1945 an experiment in which he proved that, in a diet otherwise nutritionally satisfactory, a vegetable fat such as that contained in margarine served adequately for growth and reproduction. His test subjects? Eight successive generations of healthy rats! Other investigators have also found margarine equal to or better than butter as it contributes to the growth of rats. These are only a few studies which have been done to determine the nutritional value of commercially produced margarine.

Blood studies done on the two groups of children in Chicago showed that there were no significant differences. The effect on growth and health of the children was judged by changes in height, weight and health records of the children as observed over a two-year period. The height and weight of the children in one group were checked against those of the children in the other group, and were also compared with the standard height and weight values of the same age groups.

Is a Substitute

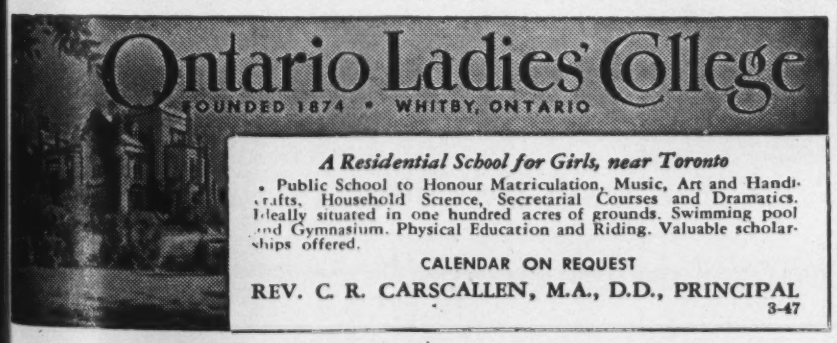
During these two years, specialists in pediatrics supervised the medical care in both homes and the health in both groups was uniformly good, so far as serious illness was concerned. Illnesses in general had been on the decline in the margarine group over the last four or five years, and there was no increase in the amount of sickness in that group. Indeed, the health of these children appeared to have been much better than the health of those in the butter group. However, the physicians made no claim that their better health was due simply to the margarine in their diet. Other variables, they thought, were more likely to account for their better health.

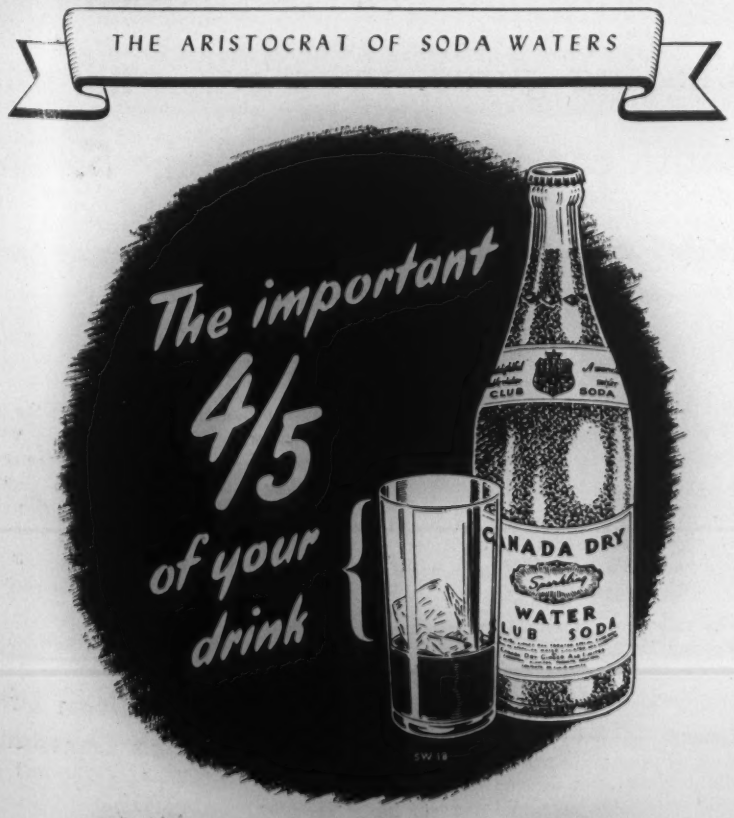
The fact remained that the children in the group eating margarine (which contained a known quantity of vitamin A) had not worse health, but as good and even better health over the two-year period than the children in the other group eating the average grade of butter.

These results bear out the contention of the editor of the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* who published an editorial on the nutritive value of margarine in the August 1947 issue. In this article the following statements appeared:

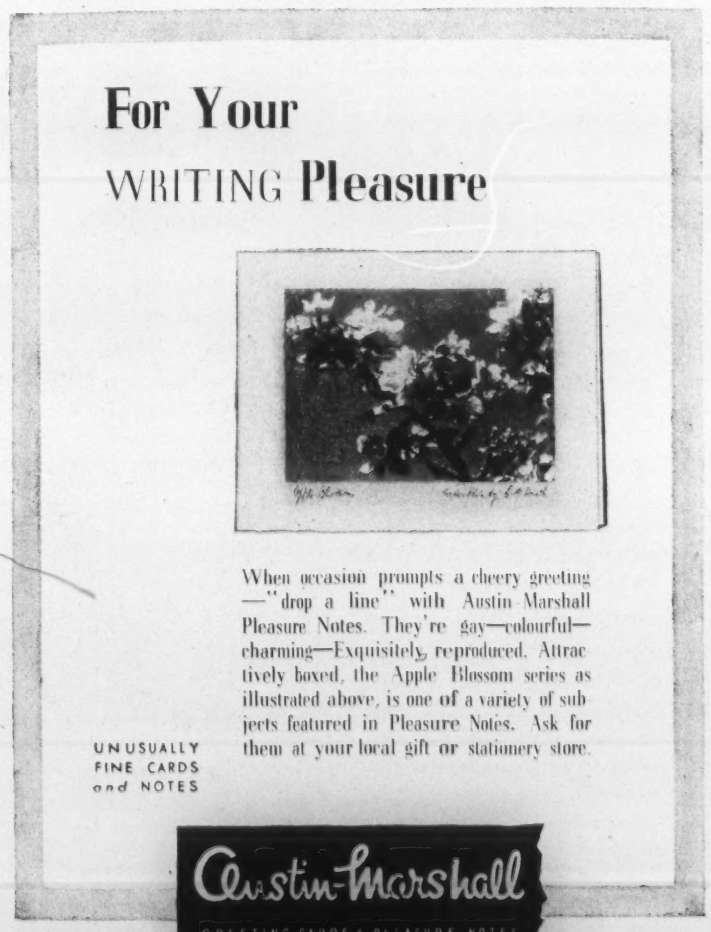
1. Margarine is a substitute for butter.
2. While vegetable oils lack vitamin A, this can be easily added (as well as vitamin D, of which butter contains very little).
3. Some vegetable oils are richer than is butter in some acids which are essential to nutrition—linoleic acid, for instance.
4. As a source of energy, margarine and butter are exactly equal.
5. The objectionable taste of the first margarine made has been completely overcome so that it is difficult to distinguish between butter and margarine.
6. From economic and nutritional aspects, good margarine is superior to butter.

There is the answer the Canadian public is waiting for. Children *can* grow and thrive *at least as well* on margarine as they can on butter. This is the objective finding of medical authorities in United States and Canada.


Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO
A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto
• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding. Valuable scholarships offered.
CALENDAR ON REQUEST
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., PRINCIPAL
3-47



Blue Grass...
The fragrance most beloved by women the world over . . . Elizabeth Arden's inimitable Blue Grass . . . refreshing, lingering, fascinating.
Give her one gift in Blue Grass . . . or make it the entire sequence . . . an eloquent and magnificent gesture.
Blue Grass Perfume, 2.00 to 70.00
Blue Grass Flower Mist, 1.75 to 5.50
Blue Grass Eau de Cologne, 1.75 to 3.00
Blue Grass Eau de Toilette, 7.50
Blue Grass Body Sachet, for top-to-toe fragrance, 2.75
Blue Grass Cream Deodorant, 1.50
Blue Grass Bath Salts to change the tub to a perfumed pool, 5.50
Blue Grass Bath Oil, for the height in tub-time enjoyment, 4.50 and 10.00
Blue Grass Hand Soap, 1.25 and 3 to a box, 3.50
Blue Grass Dusting Powder, snowy soft against the skin after bathing, 1.85
Blue Grass Brilliantine to touch the hair with sheen and fragrance, 1.50
Elizabeth Arden
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
4013
and at Smartest Shops in Every Town


For Your
WRITING Pleasure
When occasion prompts a cheery greeting—"drop a line" with Austin Marshall Pleasure Notes. They're gay—colourful—charming—Exquisitely reproduced. Attractively boxed, the Apple Blossom series as illustrated above, is one of a variety of subjects featured in Pleasure Notes. Ask for them at your local gift or stationery store.
UNUSUALLY FINE CARDS and NOTES
Austin-Marshall
GREETING CARDS & PLEASURE NOTES
AUSTIN MARSHALL LIMITED 200 BEDFORD RD., TORONTO

PETS

A Very Selective Gentleman, the Siamese!

By MONA GOULD

EVEN those of our friends who are anything but ailurophiles (which is fancy for cat lovers) have come to look upon Mr. Chi Chi Bu with intense interest. Mr. Chi Chi Bu is our seal point Siamese gentleman cat with the sapphire blue eyes and a honey and cream coat.

The ad simply said "Siamese seal point kittens, male and female, excellent pedigree, etc." and my husband, moved by the spirit of Yule, said "You may have one for Christmas." With that we took off for Toronto in a demi-blizzard to get our kitten.

We talked of some of our past cats on the way down. Black Richard, the most recent, of the great topaz eyes and the fabulous jet coat. Jealous as a viper, he once hurled himself onto our perfectly nice family doctor who was trying to get a hypo into me. Richard wore a proud collar and a little tinkling bell, and talked in several keys, especially in the mornings.

Dorothy Parker, a fastidious small tortoise-shell lady, was with us for years. When she had kittens they were always one of each of the colors in her coat—an orange baby, a grey baby, a pied black-and-white baby and a pied orange-and-white. She preferred to whelp her kittens under the rafters in the cellar and it was a major operation to "mine" them out later.

Sherman, a tiger alley cat, female too, came by her ill-starred name when a friend, leaving, brushed by her and said casually, "Isn't that Sherman?" He was gone before we could ask him the import of this wholly mysterious observation. Had he once possessed an alley cat named Sherman? Had he perhaps been in the habit of greeting a neighbor's striped lovely, long known to him by such a name? At any rate we hadn't found a tag for our derelict up to that time and it seemed to us so delicious that our tramp tiger fell heir to the misnomer and she was Sherman as long as she was with us.

But the ad settled it. We would venture into the field of the ancient and royal cat. We would have a Siamese. It seemed a simple step to take, but it's really a turning point!

Royal Family

We had often seen those royal cats in the films, but even so we were quite unprepared for the terrific impact of Mr. Cinders. He practically opened his owner's door to us. He was as big as a fox terrier. His blue eyes blazed out of his rakish dark mask. He pranced round us on his delicate narrow feet, long tail lashing. He was *frantically* beautiful!

We were allowed to meet lovely quiet Chinkalink, the little mother of our kitten. Chinky has won many ribbons in many shows and mothered thirty-two royal babies. Her look is so clear and wise that you feel like a yahoo straight off. Chinky came over on the *Elizabeth* from her native England and did her stint round the deck with the rest of the gals, only she went on a leash like any well-mannered Siamese. This never fails to cause a sensation.

Her line is illustrious and full of singing Oriental names like Chu Chang of the Masque, Dhuskat King and Dhuskat Ming, Prince Chula Chang of Penang, and Sheba-Sen. Looking at Chinkalink you could believe all the cat book says:

"The Royal and Sacred Cat of Siam comes directly from the palace in Siam, or traces his ancestry to cats of the palace or the temples, or to cats owned by royalty in Siam.

"The temple and palace cats are the same in appearance. These cats are probably reverenced because the kittens are white—for white animals are held sacred in the Orient."

You could see that Chinkalink expected to be held sacred. It was all there in her tranquil blue, and somehow incredibly ancient, gaze.

Then the owner brought our kitten in. Four months old, almost white but for the seal points, he looked rather rat-like at first. But when he had taken a playful nip at the illustrious Mr. Cinders and the two of them went into an intricate cat ballet we could see that Mr. Chi Chi Bu, bud that he was, would flower into a *terrific* cat!

He has—but terrific in more ways than one. After an uneventful trip and a few hours of intensive sniffing inspection he took to his new home and decided to like us. We reciprocated, but like all cats of his particular breed he takes a lot of understanding and a certain amount of getting used to.

He has temperament — trigger-finger type! Being full of love, he will perch companionably on your shoulder for hours and purr like a motor. He will fix you with his sapphire eyes and curl up against you, one paw holding you like a child. He will trot out all his winsome qualities and you will be his slave.

But just try shutting him above stairs while you have an afternoon's ski-ing and you may be greeted by a lithe tornado who will take a nip out of your ankles and give you "what for" in raucous harsh tones. Nylons mean *nothing! You* mean nothing! Hatred glitters at you out of those blue eyes that seem to go slightly crossed with rage. Your stock has gone way down in Chi Chi's eyes.

Dark Mask

But the merest smitchin of boiled codfish will heal any breach. Yes, boiled codfish! Our nice little white house that looks so immaculate on the outside certainly gives a pretty poor impression on the inside, now. Well—have you ever boiled codfish? Chinese laundries get to have the same aroma after years and years! And if you've got a Siamese kitten and you want him to develop that fabulous dark mask and paws, codfish it is, in his diet—daily.

We bought Mr. Chi Chi Bu a beautiful wicker basket-bed with a slick little blue mattress. But he'll have none of it. He sleeps with us! The breeder warned us of this. He is a social soul and does not care for solitude, even at night. His paws get cold! How often we've come upstairs to find our feline blissfully slumbering under the bed lamp, flat on his back with the eiderdown pulled up to his chin. You don't believe it? Ask any Siamese cat owner.

When we held our annual Open House just before Christmas, Mr. Chi Chi Bu disappeared for awhile. Forty-five or fifty people coming and going sociably almost floored him. He hid. But later he emerged and looking fastidiously round the room he spied the fair Scandinavian wife of one of our doctor friends. She was sitting in front of the fire so Mr. Chi Chi Bu joined her. There he sat, ensconced on her lovely lap till the wee sma' hours and allowed her to coo to him and tickle his ears. No one else got a look in. A very selective gentleman, the Siamese!

Of course the inevitable has happened. We cannot bear to keep Mr. Chi Chi Bu in enforced bachelorhood. We have ordered a Siamese female to come in the Spring. She shall be "Ming", and the joy of his heart.

We understand from other people bitten by the Siamese bug that this almost always happens. You turn Matchmaker. But it has fallen to the lot of Compton Mackenzie, writer, to go completely overboard for the fascinating breed. He moved himself and his eleven Siamese cats to an island in the Mediterranean close to Capri and he says this:

"When I lived on islands that were shared with other people, I had to be content with one Siamese at a time, but now that I live on an island of my own I am able to keep eleven Siamese cats each of which has a marked personality of its own. Jethou is a very small island indeed, only fifty acres, a mere green hump beside such a neighbor as Guernsey, but yet with most of the things on it that human beings or cats want. There is a garden where I shall have as many flowers out at Christmas as many gardens are able to display now. There is a library with nearly ten thousand books and all the gramophone records that anybody could want. There is a wireless that nearly always seems to behave itself. There are sands which set off the Siamese cats when they walk on them like miniature lions in the desert."

So if you hear via the well-known grapevine that the Goulds have fled Georgian Bay for the Mediterranean, you must understand that sooner or later the Siamese'll "get" you!

ROGER & GALLET

Salute to Beauty

Sachet (Dry Perfume) in assorted fragrances.

Roger & Gallet Sachet does double duty! Their rare scents hint of excitement, love and beauty. You'll like it because it's lasting . . .

PARIS — LONDON — SYDNEY — BUENOS AIRES — NEW YORK

General Agent for Canada, J. Alfred Ouimet, 84 St. Paul St. E., Montreal

YOU CAN'T KID ME, MOM...

Sure, Crown Brand Corn Syrup is good for me. Sure, the doctor recommends Crown Brand Corn Syrup as part of my diet.

BUT—why tie it down to me?

How about the way you use Crown Brand for wonderful baking? For a sweetener? And why not mention how delicious it is with pancakes, cereals and hot waffles?

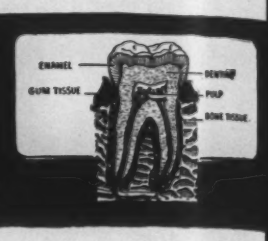
You can't kid me, mom. Crown Brand Corn Syrup is good for *all of us!*

For years doctors have recommended the use of Crown Brand Corn Syrup as a satisfactory carbohydrate acting as a milk modifier for bottle-fed infants.

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY LIMITED—MONTREAL—TORONTO MCB-1

Your teeth look like this



When decay starts, it eats through the hard enamel and spreads into the softer dentine. Unless checked, this infection reaches the pulp chamber from which it may enter the blood stream, causing damage in other parts of the body.

Periodic examination, cleaning, and treatment of teeth by your dentist can usually check decay before serious damage occurs.

Gums must also be guarded. Bleeding gums, pyorrhea, and trench mouth can indicate infection. *See your dentist regularly to help safeguard your health.*

Good teeth deserve good care

Dental authorities urge that you clean your teeth and gums carefully after meals and before going to bed.

You can help to maintain healthy gums, and to retard the rate of decay in teeth, by keeping your general level of health high. Eat enough of such foods as milk, eggs, vegetables and fruits.

The right diet is especially important for young children who need foods rich in minerals and vitamins to help build strong, sound teeth and healthy gums.

Vigorous chewing of tough, crisp foods aids in keeping teeth and gums healthy. Fruits, preferably at the end of the meal, help to clean the teeth and prevent decay. They are also helpful in preventing bleeding gums.

Don't wait for pain to drive you to the dentist. Visit him every six months, or at such intervals as he suggests. His examination usually can detect hidden trouble such as abscesses at the roots of apparently healthy teeth. Prompt treatment can generally correct the condition before it may impair your health. For further helpful information on teeth and gums, send for Metropolitan's Free Booklet, "Good Teeth." Address your request to Booklet Dept. 38-T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

New York

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — *Leroy A. Lincoln*, PRESIDENT

Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

PERSONALITIES

Story of Canada's Nurses

By J. E. MIDDLETON

WHILE John Murray Gibbon was in charge of publicity for the Canadian Pacific Railway one of his associates declared, fervently, that the Chief could do more work, *with less fuss*, than anyone else he had ever known. That quiet, unruffled exterior covered a volcano of energy. Even when his parish was the world and his touch was felt in every part of it he had become an authority on folk-music, had written five novels, had visualized and founded (in collaboration with Mr. B. K. Sandwell and others) the Canadian Authors' Association, had been elected to the Royal Society, had acquired exhaustive knowledge on copyright law and had written a considerable amount of commendable verse.

He retired from the Canadian Pacific in 1945. Since then his monumental work entitled "A Canadian Mosaic" has appeared. And here he is again with a very encyclopaedia of facts assembled concerning some of the most heroic achievements in the annals of our people. For whatever may be said of voyageurs and explorers, pioneers and soldiers, they were men, physically built to do exploits. "Three Centuries of Canadian Nursing" by John Murray Gibbon and Mary A. Mathewson (*Macmillan*, $4.00) is the story of women, mighty in endurance, contemptuous of danger, hardship and pestilence, if they might heal and comfort stricken neighbors.

Call and Cap

Nursing is a Profession. It is more; even a Vocation, and only those young graduates who recognize that they have a Call as well as a Cap, a spiritual obligation as well as a technical job, are worthy of the uniform and of their predecessors who wore it with high honor. So this book is a Romance, a record of human victory over hostile circumstances. Even dates, hospital records and other useful facts, competently organized by Miss Mathewson, cannot divert attention from the shining personalities who walk through its pages.

On August 1, 1639 three nuns from Dieppe arrived at Quebec. They were members of the Order known as Hospitallers of the Mercy of Jesus, and had volunteered for the service known to be toilsome and of potential danger, alike from the sea and from the savages. Their family names were Marie Guenet, Anne Lecointre, and Marie Forestier, aged, respectively, 29, 26 and 22. For their first night in Quebec they slept on branches heavily infested with caterpillars. These three were the founders of the Hôtel Dieu, staffed to this day with the white-robed Sisters of that same Order. Their life with the Indians at Sillery for the first two years after their arrival certainly inured them to hardship, while stimulating and fixing their zeal.

Jeanne Mance

Jeanne Mance, a lady of quality, fervent in spirit, arrived in Montreal with Maisonneuve's colonists on May 17, 1642 and for seven years was a one-woman hospital. At her instance three Sisters, Hospitallers of St. Joseph de La Flèche, came to Montreal in 1659 and were the founders of the Hôtel Dieu of that city.

These Orders were cloistered. But in 1738 Madame d'Youville organized the Grey Nuns for visitation and treatment of the sick in their homes. This last Order provided the four volunteer heroines who in 1844 joined the voyageur fur-brigade for a canoe-trip from Lachine to the Red River, toiling over thirty-five portages before they reached Lake Huron and who knows how many more, between Fort William and Lake Winnipeg? So was founded the Hospital of St. Boniface. From that community came the volunteers who crossed the prairies to far outposts.

Then as the Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist communions of English-speaking Canada grew in influence and strength they began to send missionary doctors and nurses to the aid of Indian tribesmen and new settlers in isolated regions. So it may be said that the impulse to serve even to the last limit of sacrifice was a religious one.

But spiritual fervor cannot make up for poverty of knowledge, and in the renaissance of medicine and surgery the need for technicians as aides to the doctors became apparent. A training school was opened in St. Catharines, Ont., in 1874, at the instance of Dr. Theophilus Mack who brought two Nightingale nurses from England to organize the course. But perhaps the greatest single contribution towards the evolution of a new and honored profession was made by Mary Agnes Snively who became director of the training-course at Toronto General Hospital in 1884.

A full record of the gallantry of nurses in the two Great Wars is provided, and every hospital in Canada, military and civil, is described. But this is not a book to be summarized; it is rather one to be read, with interest and national pride. It is particularly commended to pessimists who insist that active Christianity is near its last gasp.

• •

DON'T THINK OF WAITING

I LONGED to live beside a lake
When I was young and beauteous.
To see and hear its billows break—
That would be rooty-tooty-ous.

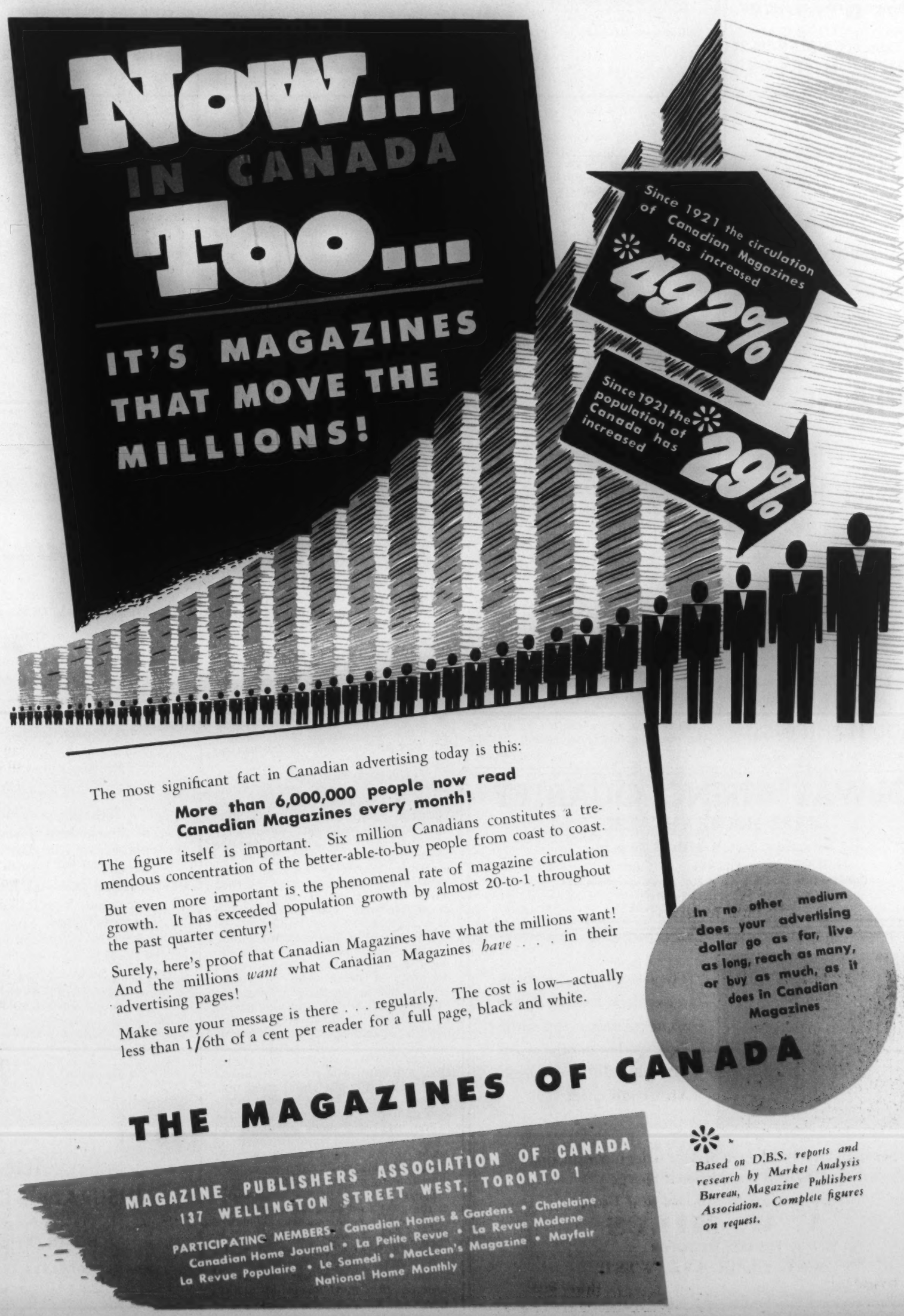
Okay! I live beside one now
These foolish lyrics cooking,
And never see the thing. I vow
I never dream of looking!

When I was busy here and there
I simply yearned for leisure,
So many prospects rich and rare
I thought would give me pleasure.

Full many a mountain I would climb,
My dream-life's consummation.
At last, at last, I have the time
But not the inclination.

So do Today the thing that wakes your aspiration,
And thus forestall Tomorrow's weary hesitation.

J. E. M.



The most significant fact in Canadian advertising today is this:

More than 6,000,000 people now read Canadian Magazines every month!

The figure itself is important. Six million Canadians constitutes a tremendous concentration of the better-able-to-buy people from coast to coast.

But even more important is the phenomenal rate of magazine circulation growth. It has exceeded population growth by almost 20-to-1 throughout the past quarter century!

Surely, here's proof that Canadian Magazines have what the millions want! And the millions *want* what Canadian Magazines *have* . . . in their advertising pages!

Make sure your message is there . . . regularly. The cost is low—actually less than 1/6th of a cent per reader for a full page, black and white.

In no other medium does your advertising dollar go as far, live as long, reach as many, or buy as much, as it does in Canadian Magazines

THE MAGAZINES OF CANADA

MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
137 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO 1

PARTICIPATING MEMBERS: Canadian Homes & Gardens • Chatelaine • Canadian Home Journal • La Petite Revue • La Revue Moderne • La Revue Populaire • Le Samedi • MacLean's Magazine • Mayfair • National Home Monthly

* Based on D.B.S. reports and research by Market Analysis Bureau, Magazine Publishers Association. Complete figures on request.

MUSIC

For a Richer Easter Try Some Bach

By JOHN H. YOCOM

BACH'S music makes for a more abundant Easter, and next week, on March 23 and 24 in Convocation Hall, the Mendelssohn Choir will enrich the season with its twenty-sixth annual performance of "St. Matthew Passion." The Bach season started last week when the Royal Conservatory presented a "Five O'Clock" program by the Chamber Chorus and orchestra under Nicholas Goldschmidt. Three Cantatas, No. 118, 174 and 4 ("Christ lay in death's dark prison") were sung. Since Bach cantatas have both a spiritual and a rational force, a competent interpretation must note them in the process. (Bach wrote in the margin of his works, "In the honor of the highest God alone", and the religious Bach said quite distinctly that he considered his creative inspiration a divine presentation.)

Nicholas Goldschmidt's offerings were intended to exploit the spiritual values of the works as well as their consummate fugal patterns. Twenty-nine vocalists and an orchestra of sixteen, including Greta Kraus at the tinkling cembalo and Fred Silvester at the organ, did a nice projection of this intense and concentrated, rather than diffuse and expansive, Bach emotion. The soloists—Virginia Lippert, Albert Marson and Andrew MacMillan—showed evidence of capable direction as well as ingenuity in achieving variety of expression within the bounds of somewhat formal restrictions.

However, there were some disappointments: moments when the music seemed more quantitative than qualitative, when the depth and power of the choruses, to say nothing of production ensemble, were cut down by sopranos indulging themselves as soloists. The tenors, on the other hand, spoke with consistent unity. Occasionally the orchestra pursued the rhythmic patterns with heavy-handedness and missed technical subtleties. But it was generally a stimulating Bach concert and one well calculated to put a capacity audience in a rare Easter mood.

•

More and more composers are being persuaded to write music for the concert bands and shows such as that put on last week by the Conservatory Symphonic Band, its second annual, go far in justifying the specialized form. Conductor Robert A. Rosevear, Assistant Professor of School Music (Instrumental) for the University of Toronto's music course, led his bandsmen in a program of considerable variety, including several Toronto premières, and symphonic band music *per se* rather than transcriptions. Particularly notable were works by Gustav Holst, the American Henry Cowell whose "Shoonthree" tellingly ranged over the band's tonal resources, Berlioz, and Grainger. Expression had a surprising flexibility; attacks and releases were crisp. However if Mr. Rosevear's clarinet section

(*Continued on Page* 34)

The Toronto debut of the Solway String Quartet will be in Hart House Theatre on Saturday, March 27, at 8.30 p.m. L. to r.: Maurice Solway, founder—first violinist, Jack Groob, Marcus Adeney, Robert Warburton.

• •

THEATRE

Robustious Playing of "Macbeth"

By LUCY VAN GOGH

"MACBETH" is a robustious play, and we are not going to complain of Mr. Michael Redgrave for playing it robustiously, especially as he never allowed his voice to become unpleasant or his words obscure even in his noisiest passages. There is only one place in which we are convinced that robustiousness is wrong, even though it has the authority of some very good Macbeths, and that is "She should have died hereafter," which Mr. Redgrave made to sound as if Lady Macbeth had annoyed her husband by adding the necessity of a royal funeral to his other worries of the moment; actually it is the expression of the sudden sense of appalling loneliness of a man who has always relied upon his wife to see him through and has just learned that he can no longer do so.

Incidentally, with that one exception we have never seen a "Macbeth" in which the deep and very beautiful relationship between Macbeth and his wife was so strongly accented, but that is partly because Flora Robson is vastly better in the protective scenes of the second half than in the sinister ones of the first half. In our early theatre-going days "Macbeth" was usually played as a female-star play—which is certainly not what Shakespeare intended, and which has the effect of making the unfortunate Thane of Cawdor into a being who is pushed around not so much by destiny (in the shape of witches and all sorts of concomitant circumstances) as by nothing more than a very ambitious and wicked wife—a change which reduces him to a subject for Dorothy Dix. We have seen several actresses who made Lady Macbeth a more portentous figure, but probably none who gave her a more correct weight in the play—a tragedy about a man who though not naturally evil is made so by circumstances playing upon a single fatal weakness, exactly the same theme as "Othello."

There are no serious weaknesses in the cast and several magnificent single-scene performances, notably by Beatrice Streight as Lady Macduff, Whitfield Connor as Macduff, and Russell Collins as the porter. Stephen Courtleigh as Duncan is perhaps the most majestic Shakespearean King we have seen in a quarter-century, and why his name does not appear in the "with" list we cannot imagine.

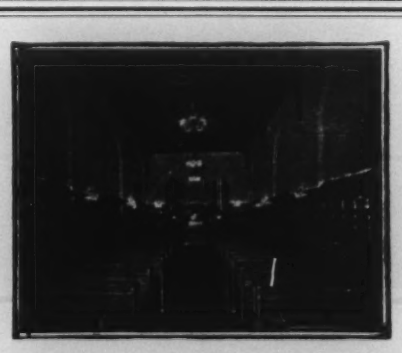
The simplified staging allows the entire play to be presented as a continuity with but a single break, an achievement for which we cannot be too grateful; but it involves some sacrifices of atmospheric effect. The blasted health is played on a stage completely covered with terrace steps, which makes it difficult to imagine it in the wildest part of Scotland. The banquet scene is ineffective because the banqueters are too far back—and too few in number, and possibly too little excited by Macbeth's strange behavior. The exterior scenes around the castle create no illusion of space, though the interior scenes are richly suggestive of grim and sinister doings. These are very minor defects in a production which combines in a high degree the emotional impact of violent action and the relieving solace of exquisite poetry exquisitely rendered.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF TORONTO
WEDNESDAY FIVE O'CLOCKS
ONE HOUR CONCERTS OF CHAMBER MUSIC
Final Concert — MARCH 24
LUBKA KOLESSA
PIANIST
Programme
Toccata in D minor ..... *Bach*
Toccata in C sharp minor ..... *Debussy*
Toccata in C major ..... *Schumann*
Two Nocturnes ..... *Chopin*
Polonaise in F sharp minor ..... *Chopin*
Sonata in C major ..... *Beethoven*
CONSERVATORY CONCERT HALL
University Avenue at College Street
Tickets $1.00 Students 50c
Tickets from the postponed concert of January 14 will be accepted.

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST Kingsdale 1293
GOLD MEDALIST DIPLOMIST

PIANOS
Steinway
1 Baby Grand
1 Chickering Mahogany Baby Grand
Both Reconditioned
RENTALS
Uprights — $6.00 per mo. up
Grands — $15 per mo. up
PIANOS TUNED
We Close All Day Saturday
PAUL HAHN & Co.
22 BLOOR EAST

SOLWAY STRING QUARTET
HART HOUSE THEATRE
Saturday, March 27th, 8.30 p.m.
HAYDN KREISLER WILLAN CABLE WEINZWEIG
TICKETS—$1.20 (Tax included) at Hart House, Heintzman's and Royal Conservatory of Music
MAIL ORDERS TO HART HOUSE



The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

Services are held here under ideal conditions
(There is no additional charge.)
Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired
A. W. MILES
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST
HYland 5915 Hyland 4938

JOAN RIGBY
DRESSES—TWEEDS—ACCESSORIES
COATS—SUITS
54 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO CANADA
MIDWAY 4969

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO PREPARE FOR IT

Trouble-maker?

APPLE OF YOUR EYE—and the best boy in the world. And all the trouble he causes—the extra work, extra steps, extra effort—really doesn't matter.

That time and energy and worry and patience are all part of your devotion to helping your child grow up. Another important part is securing his future, as far as you can—so that he may be able to fulfill his fine possibilities. Your Prudential life insurance representative can advise you about the kind of protection that future should have—for Prudential has worked out many plans especially suited to families where there are young children.

These plans include the provision of money for the care of the children if you should die; for their education expenses; or for your own later life, so that you won't be dependent on them. And Prudential protection is always safe and sure—safe, sure, and adaptable to any life insurance need. You'll like dealing with the Prudential—call up or write, *today*.

Enjoy the Prudential Family Hour, with Risë Stevens—Every Sunday afternoon over CFRB Toronto and CKAC Montreal And the Jack Berch Show—Every afternoon, Mondays through Fridays, over CBL Toronto and CBM Montreal

THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL LEADING CANADIAN CITIES

RADIO

At the Top in Radio Drama

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT IS a commonplace of radio that most of its best material was originally written for other media. The best music was composed for the concert hall, church and theatre, the best plays for the stage. It is still a rarity to find a work of major artistic proportions which was written expressly for radio. Such a one was "Deirdre of the Sorrows", created by Healey Willan and John Coulter primarily (if not expressly) for radio production. Another was "Encounter by Moonlight", a poetic drama for radio written by Lister Sinclair and produced over the C.B.C. on Wednesday, March 3. It seems to me that this work ought to rank pretty high in the field of Canadian poetry and, therefore, right at the top in the more restricted field of Canadian radio drama.

"Encounter by Moonlight" employs the Frazerian symbolism of "The Golden Bough" as a setting for a drama about Man's relation to his destiny. It is the story of two brothers, one seeking release from duty in death but duty-bound to kill, the other seeking liberty in life but embracing sacrifice in death.

It is Mr. Sinclair's habit, in this and other instances, to derive both the content of his plays and the technique of writing them from the dramatic literature of Greece. The classic formulae are evident in "Encounter by Moonlight" both in the method of telling the story (dramatic action interwoven with commentary in Chorus and Antiphon) and in the central theme of the drama: the place of the human will in the larger pattern of destiny.

By the use of the "Golden Bough" legend as a peg on which to hang the narrative, the playwright has worked out a problem which is timeless and unversal in its application. In doing so he has, incidentally, contrived some remarkable lyric and dramatic poetry. Mr. Sinclair does not set out to write dramatic poetry in the vein of, say, E. J. Pratt. He is concerned less with the painting of broad canvases and violent action than with the subtle creation of moods and atmospheres. It we don't know precisely what the settings *look* like, we do know what they *feel* like. Again, he is concerned not so much with man's conflict with the physical forces of nature (Dr. Pratt's field) as he is with his struggle against its spiritual laws.

Fast With a Metaphor

It is as a lyric poet that Mr. Sinclair shines his brightest. He is a fast man with a metaphor! Some of the finest passages from "Encounter by Moonlight" will, I imagine, be found in future anthologies of Canadian verse. (One of them was published in a recent issue of the *Canadian Poetry Magazine*.) As an example of Mr. Sinclair's exquisite imagery, here is a description of the wake left by a small boat crossing a moonlit strip of water:

"The silver moonlight mirror flies
apart
Beneath the dipping oars. Silently
It shatters to a lane of living sparks
That mould themselves into a trembling moonbeam,
The liquid train that bears the pale
moon company
As she keeps her silent state among
the stars."

In contrast to this calm and limpid lyricism there are the terse, clipped passages spoken, or chanted, as Chorus and Antiphon, mediaeval and Gothic in their harsh directness:

"So the run-away came.
And stopped.
And drew a breath.
And raised his hand.
And knocked."

Or, again, the sinister, hypnotic rhythm of:

"Somebody walked through the wood
tonight
And saw the tree of the dead;
And somebody's hand has touched
the lake
And turned it all to lead.

Something is done that cannot be
changed
And someone must pay a price;
For somebody's hand has touched the
hills
And turned them all to ice."

And the mounting horror of alliteration in:

"Bloodblotted grassblades, fatly
flesh fertilized
Witness the wasteheap of warriors,
wormeaten,
Proving the prowess of priestly protector,
Marching at midnight, swordhilt in
murderhead,
Staring, the King of the Wood, seeking his stealthslayer."

The Old Problem

The central core of the play is the age-old problem of individual man's responsibility to mankind, of the necessity of, and the reasons for, personal sacrifice, and of the individual's freedom to determine the extent of his sacrifice. The laws of destiny are inexorable:

"No such thing as luck.
The wind of fate is blowing; we are
dust."

Yet man is free to act against them:

"This is the imminence of fate,
The time of free selection!
Marcellus' fate is woven through
The fabric of his choosing."

But every challenge demands its sacrifice and the individual must remain faithful "to the great life that moves through all of us."

"The man who dies for other men to
live
Must do so out of love."
That is the substance of the drama.

The production, directed by Andrew Allan, with music by Lucio Agostini, was very nearly as good as the writing. It was full of beauty and excitement and tragedy and horror, and if it was occasionally overmelodramatic, the fault was not serious. Outstanding performers were Bud Knapp and John Drainie as the brothers Flavius and Marcellus, and Frank Peddie and Bernard Braden as Chorus and Antiphon. All in all, it was a program in which we, as Canadians, can take a good deal of pride.

Incidentally, listeners to C.B.C. drama will be interested to know that a collection of Lister Sinclair's works in that medium will shortly be published by Messrs. J. M. Dent, under the title: "A Play on Words, and other Canadian Radio Plays".

•

The "Wednesday Night" broadcast of March 24 will be concerned entirely with the annual performance, by the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion", with soloists, organ and orchestra under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan. This is an event of considerable cultural importance, for, although the first part of the work has been heard over the air on several occasions, this is the first time it has been broadcast in its entirety to a North American radio audience.

The broadcast, on C.B.C. Trans-Canada Network, will begin at 8:00 p.m. E.S.T. and will continue for three hours with a short intermission between the first and second parts.

A typical Rainmaster by Ritchie tailored in crisp Celanese* Multicord. In black, midnight blue, grey. About $25 across Canada.

*Reg. Can. Pat. Off.

RAIN MASTER Styled by Ritchie SPORT TOGS LTD.

FAST-SURE RELIEF FOR HEADACHE ASPIRIN

LOWEST PRICES EVER
12 tablets 18c
24 tablets 29c
100 tablets 79c

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY BAYER

Mums
HARDY PLANTS For CANADIAN HOMES

FROM late summer until heavy frost McConnell Mums will delight you with a mass of showy flowers!

McConnell's is headquarters for finer "Mums" for on our own Nurseries of over 150 acres we grow perhaps the largest and most comprehensive list of Chrysanthemums to be found in Canada. All are brilliant, hardy plants to bring the outdoor season to a glorious close with enchanting blooms . . . fine for cutting . . . easy to grow.

Write today for your FREE copy of the 1948 Catalogue listing over 1,300 varieties of trees, shrubs, evergreens, bush fruits and flowers . . . especially developed to flourish in the rigors of Canadian climate.

As Growers Shipping Direct
WE SAVE YOU MONEY
(Established 1912)
We Ship From Coast to Coast

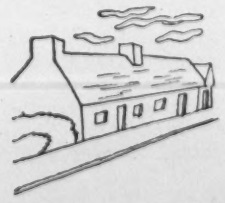
The McCONNELL NURSERY CO.
PORT BURWELL . . . ONTARIO

Edinburgh Castle, perched on its crag like something out of a fairy tale.

BRITAIN is Eager to Welcome You!

All the age-old beauty of historic Britain says "Welcome Again" this summer. Old friends await your coming . . . . hospitality is yours to enjoy wherever your fancy may take you. There are battle-scars aplenty to see, but, in town and country, the mellow centuries-old loveliness of Britain remains essentially unchanged, unspoilt. Remember, too, that exchange today is favourable . . . . your vacation dollars buy more holiday pleasure in Britain, now. Make your reservations — for transportation and hotel accommodation — as early as possible. See your Travel Agent now for the answers to your vacation-in-Britain questions.

COME TO BRITAIN



Burns' Birthplace. The Cottage at Alloway where Robert Burns was born in 1759.

Highland Games are held annually in September at Braemar in the Highlands.

INFORMATION Mail this coupon, for beautifully illustrated literature to: THE BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION
372, Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario or, 410 Dominion Square Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Name .....
Address .....

Issued by The Travel Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tourist Division of The British Tourist and Holidays Board.

CUISINE

Wine of Canadian Grapes

By MARIAN GIFFORD

DELIGHTFUL new vistas in the realm of cookery are open to those whose culinary achievements include the use of wines for, of all flavoring agents, they have proven through the centuries to excel in bringing out the hidden savors and natural goodness of food.

There is a common misconception that the addition of wine to the household menu is reserved only for the festive table. Actually, a wide range of Canadian wines is available at moderate cost, enabling them to be used to give new interest to day-to-day menus.

Wines have been conspicuous by their absence in the history of cookery in North America. Emphasis has been laid on plain fare, in contrast to the imaginatively prepared meals enjoyed by Europeans. However, in recent years there has been a pronounced revival of the ancient art of wine cookery in Canada and the United States. It is possible that higher living standards, accompanied by the development of a keener appreciation of good cooking, have brought about this renewal of interest.

Today, Canadian wine is used more and more in marinating (soaking) the less expensive cuts of meats. Both red and white wines serve to improve the texture of tough stringy meats, making them tender and delicious.

Taking the lead from some of the world's most renowned chefs, the modern housewife is learning of the added savor given to sauces and gravies by the judicious use of wine. Our Canadian wines may be used to enhance the flavor of almost every dish that appears on the dinner table—sauces, meats, fowl, soups, vegetables, fruit and desserts. While sherry remains the most popular wine for cooking, all wines produced in Canada may be used for some form of cooking. Kitchen experts who have discovered the desirability of wine for improved seasoning are in agreement that it is not necessary to depend entirely upon recipes in order to use wine in cooking. A dash of wine is innocuous in almost all concoctions, enabling the novice to experiment until she has arrived at exactly the proportions desired.

If you have never before tried wine for cooking, use a bit of sherry the next time you are basting roast chicken. It permeates the meat and gravy and adds a zestful tang to this popular dish. Red Wine in clear soups, sherry in cream soups will bring applause. And of course, it should be unnecessary to point out that in cooking, wine loses all of its alcoholic content—only the flavor of the pure grape remains.

Another mouth-watering dish is ham—with port. The ham is placed in a baking dish and the port is added. It is then covered and baked in a moderate oven for an hour. When placed on a hot platter and garnished with sliced orange and parsley, this savory dish is fit for royalty.

A favorite for luncheon or as a meal-starter is Chicken Cordiale Soup. As this is a rich dish, medium to small servings are recommended.

Chicken Cordiale Soup

- 4 cups chicken broth
- 4 eggs
- 3 tablespoons lemon juice
- Salt and pepper
- 2 tablespoons Canadian sherry

Bring broth to a gentle boil. Beat eggs very thoroughly and add lemon juice and seasonings. Stir gradually into broth. Add sherry just before serving. Serves four.

As the following recipe notes, several types of fish may be used in preparing this delicious fish dish. It is important that the fish be marinated and basted several times during cooking.

Fish Baked in White Wine

- 2 pounds fish (filets or slices of sole, flounder, halibut, swordfish, cod or bass)
- 1 large onion, sliced
- 1 cup Canadian white wine
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 2 sliced tomatoes
- ½ green pepper, sliced
- 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon salt

Place fish and onion in a bowl or crock and cover with wine. Marinate for at least 1 hour. Use a shallow baking pan large enough not to crowd fish. Melt butter, add fish and onion with tomatoes and green pepper on top. Put in moderate oven (350-370°), and baste frequently with wine in which fish was marinated and to which the Worcestershire and salt have been added. Bake until fish is done, about 25 to 40 minutes, the time depending on the fish used. Serves four.

The left-over roast from Sunday dinner will be saluted gladly when given this glamour treatment. The sherried mushrooms add that extra touch.

Roast Beef, Sherried Mushrooms

- 4 (1½ inch thick) slices cold roast beef
- ½ cup butter
- ½ pound mushrooms
- 2 cups (approximately) thick gravy
- ½ cup orange juice
- 1 cup Canadian sherry

Brown beef slices lightly in butter. Remove to serving dish and keep hot. Sauté mushrooms in butter, add gravy, orange juice, and sherry, stir until very smooth, and simmer gently about five minutes. Pour over beef and serve. Serves four. Excellent with rice.

Ham with all the "fixings" is another dinner dish that receives a warm welcome at the table. Although the recipe calls for two tablespoons of port, two additional tablespoons may be used, depending upon the individual taste.

Ham with Port

- 1 (2 pound) slice ham
- 2 tablespoons Canadian port
- 1 orange, sliced
- Parsley or watercress

Place ham in baking dish and add port. Cover and bake in moderate oven (350-375°) one hour. Place on hot platter and garnish with sliced orange and parsley or watercress. Serves six.

Here is an ideal way to put cold chicken to good use. The dry wine adds a delightful tang to this appetizing recipe.

Chicken Patties

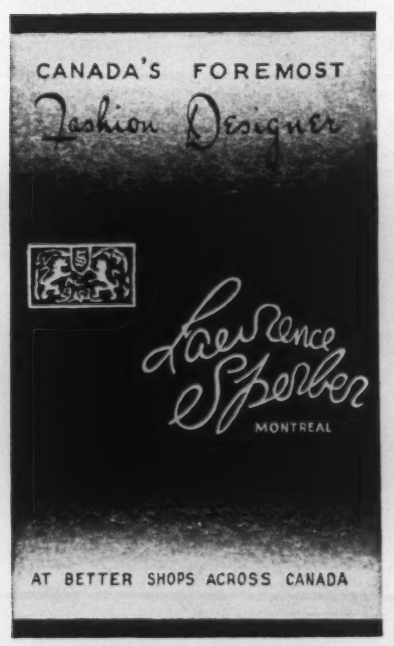
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 2 teaspoons onion juice
- ½ cup cream
- ½ cup chicken stock
- ½ cup Canadian dry white wine
- 2 cups diced cooked chicken

Melt butter, blend in flour and add onion juice, chicken stock and cream. Simmer while stirring for one minute. Add wine and chicken. Bring to a simmer and serve on toast or in pastry shells. Serves four.

Grapefruit with Tokay

- 2 large grapefruit
- ½ pound Tokay grapes, halved and seeded
- 2 cups Canadian Tokay

Core and section grapefruit. Fill centres with grapes and wine. Chill several hours. Serves four.



Dreamer...
Dreaming of the faraway future with a keen intelligence coupled with imagination! And that same combination is present when she's choosing her stationery . . . SNOWDROP VELLUM . . . the perfect stationery for those "charmer" notes!
Snowdrop Vellum STATIONERY

Every reason a good one!
"I smoke Craven "A" because they never vary"
"I smoke Craven "A" because they're kind to my throat"
"I smoke Craven "A" because they're delightfully mild"
"I smoke Craven "A" because of their superlative quality"
"I smoke Craven "A" because I like them"
WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT
CRAVEN "A" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
In packets of twenty and flat boxes of fifty.
CRAVEN PLAIN—without cork tips—same fine quality as Craven "A".
CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND—150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

BROADWAY

Easter Dramatic Fare

By NAT BENSON

New York.

ALTHOUGH it's only a splashy jump in New York these days from "A Street Car Named Desire" to a Subway Called Despair, the big city is enjoying a theatrical season of unusual excellence and variety. Like Manhattan itself, the current dramatic menu seems to have *everything*, from the brassy, full-lunged gusto of La Merman who delights the visiting firemen with "Annie Get Your Gun" to the morbidly melodramatic shocks of Tennessee Williams' jolting New Orleans "Streetcar."

For the musically inclined, there's that ever-pleasant perennial, "Oklahoma" smashing new records every day and now something of a national institution. There's also the Critics' Prize Musical, Cheryl Crawford's beautiful Scottish musical fantasy, "Brigadoon," and this year's very original Rodgers and Hammerstein opus, "Allegro," given an unmistakably costly production by the Theatre Guild. "High Button Shoes" and "Finian's Rainbow" are still packing 'em in, while two sprightly musical newcomers, "Make Mine Manhattan" and "Look Ma, I'm Dancin'" have won their spurs and seem headed for long runs. "Make Mine Manhattan" is a riotous satiric home-town New Yorkish revel not unlike "On the Town," which ran for two years. "Look Ma" takes *l'art de ballet* for a hay ride and stars one of the funniest gal comics extant in Nancy Walker, who is fast becoming a sort of latter day Fanny Brice.

Straight drama is brilliantly represented by at least a dozen first class plays, "The Heiress", "Command Decision," "The Winslow Boy," the grim and gory "Medea" and, of course, Miss Cornell's famous "Anthony and Cleopatra," soon to take the road with Miss Cornell and three of the finest male actors we have ever seen in Shakespeare, Godfrey Tearle, Kent Smith and Ralph Clanton.

Looking over all the plays on Broadway this season, we still want to award first prize to "The Heiress," the Goetz dramatization of Henry James' story "Washington Square." It is that *rara avis* among New York offerings, a most moving and powerfully dramatic play balanced with acting so distinguished that the play's normal impact seems doubled. It invites curious comment on the seeming inexplicability of what will and what won't click on Broadway, when one realizes that that fine actress Eva Le Gallienne just folded after a very brief run of Ibsen's compelling "Hedda Gabler," while "The Heiress" (which is more like a first rate Ibsen play than any we have seen) still plays to a crowded theatre.

Better Than "Great"

Perhaps the reason for the huge success of "The Heiress" is the incomparable acting of Wendy Hiller as the ugly duckling and unloved daughter of the fashionable and cynical Washington Square physician of a century ago. The unamiable doctor is played to the hilt by that suave and mannered actor, Basil Rathbone. There is a verve and distinction in Rathbone's acid portrayal of this selfish worldling which make it a memorable piece of acting. But excellent as he is, Rathbone is overshadowed by Wendy Hiller. If the adjective "great" can be showered by many critics on Katharine Cornell's "Cleopatra" and Judith Anderson's "Medea," we must seek a better one for Wendy Hiller. Her role of Catherine Sloper by no means lends itself to the showy and genuinely stagey treatment that the two latter towering tragediennes give their ultra-melodramatic *tours de force*, but it is quite unlikely that any witness of her present role will ever forget the power and the unbearable pathos that Miss Hiller gave her extremely difficult part in "The Heiress". She made much more of much less than either Cornell and Anderson had to work upon. And she did this without recourse to any of the gaudy histrionics which the unbridled, or in this case, the ungirdled virtuosae can always summon forth.

While the critics are heaving bouquets at Henry Fonda for his grand job in the title role of "Mister Roberts," the bored frustrated officer-hero on a dull cargo ship that was "decorated for delivering more toilet paper and toothpaste than any cargo ship in the South Pacific," we'd like to hark back to that earlier superb war play, "Command Decision," now in the sixth month of its run. This is a gripping honest all-male play so vivid that it passes the final criterion in dramatic appeal: it makes you forget you're only watching a play. The lean hard-bitten Paul Kelly and his magnificent supporting cast, which include Jay Fassett, Paul McGrath, Stephen Elliott and Edmon Ryan, make this potent war play come alive and literally explode before the eyes of astonished audiences.

"Command Decision" tells the story of a grimly efficient American Air Force General who helped batter down the fighting power of Germany in the dark days of 1943. At the Headquarters of the 5th Bombardment Division in England, Paul Kelly's Gen. Casey Dennis has to fight not only Hitler's fire-power, but the arm-chair commandos in the Pentagon Building and several interfering wind-jammers from Congress, all of them wholly unwilling or unable to understand that wars can only be won by steel-tough leaders who can't afford to be squeamish or sentimental in tragic emergencies. Dennis' role fits Kelly to perfection, and every one of the other 17 men in the cast contribute vigorous performances. Tremendous credit is due Director John O'Shaugnessey who inspired the breathless pace of this vital war play by William Wister Haines.

Praise for Gate Players

Their Canadian friends will, of course, have been delighted to hear that the Dublin Gate Players fared royally at the hands of the New York critics. The more erudite and exacting ephors like George Jean Nathan, Louis Kronenberger of *PM*, the learned Brooks Atkinson and the scrupulously honest Howard Barnes all unlimbered their choicest compliments for Micheal MacLiammoir, Hilton Edwards and Company as well as their plays "John Bull's Other Island," "Where Stars Walk," "The Old Lady Says No" and the rest. Indeed, Mr. MacLiammoir, noble broth of a bhoy that he is, has been mentioned by a few Hollywoodsmen as a potential Barry Fitzgerald, which means Gold in the West Coast sense, and in quantities never found by the heroic '49ers. The odd critic like Anglophobe Robert Garland chose to be obtuse about the newer type of Irish plays, particularly "The Old Lady Says No," but keener analysts like Kronenberger hailed its fresh imagery. Nathan and others remarked on the comparative slowness of Shaw to get his plot under way in his "John Bull," recalling the reproach for tediousness that Mencken once fastened on Shaw when he called him "the Ulster Polonius."

There's no doubt at all that Shaw *can* be tedious, tedious as Beelzebub when he won't let his lines be cut, as amply evinced in the current Maurice Evans' hit presentation of "Man and Superman." This is by turns the most brilliant and yet the most verbose of all of Shaw's plays. Even Maurice Evans' unparalleled ability to pour forth a perfect Niagara of Shavian brilliance in flawless if often falsetto diction, even Evans' Hamlet-like restlessness as he bounded and pirouetted like a dancing master through the cataract of John Tanner's eloquence, did not wholly succeed in making Shaw's grand old play palatable. The non-Shavians were deafened and drowned in the Old Master's verbosity; the true Shavians wallowed and revelled in it. A full house gave Evans a standing ovation lasting many minutes. And he deserved it, for there is no role more onerous, and no actor more capable of galloping brilliantly through such a role than Evans.

There's another superb play of British origin on Broadway, Terence Rattigan's very fine drama, "The Winslow Boy," based on the notorious Archer-Shee Naval Academy scandal of 1911. It is an unobtrusive type of play, this heart-warming story of a decent middle class English family of the pre-atomic age and how they stood their ground against the august power of the Navy, the House of Commons and the very forces of Justice when their young son was unfairly and brutally discharged from a British Naval Academy on accusation of theft. The whole play, its thesis, its lines, its acting, its honesty, its refusal to indulge in any loud sentimentalities, its pre-eminent rightness of feeling and conviction in handling are eminently British in their deft appeal. A hand-picked cast headed by Alan Webb, Frank Allenby, George Benson and Valerie White enact it to perfection, and give this sincere play every last atom of its basic integrity.

There is cumulatively something very satisfying in the final all-round effect of "The Winslow Boy," that one feels heartened by its emphatic success on Broadway—on Broadway, that indefinable enigma of show business, where a fundamentally right, yet wholly unspectacular piece of sound theatre like this, stands just as good a chance of succeeding as a pretentious hunk of junk half a block down the street.

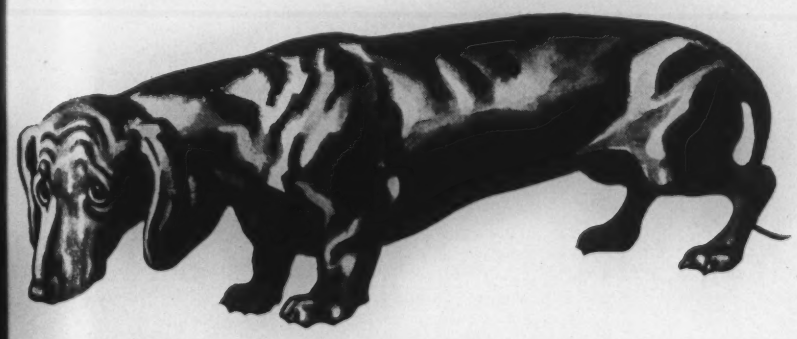
We all get weary, we all get low,
So here's a secret you ought to know
Tender Leaf Tea will cheer you up
It's "Quick Comfort" in a cup!

THERE'S

Quick Comfort

IN A CUP OF TENDER LEAF TEA

Warm and friendly, chockfull of quick comfort... grand tasting, too! And the name, "Tender Leaf", tells you why. It's the young, *tender* tea leaves that are richest in flavor. At your grocer's, in convenient size packages... and in "filter-type" tea balls... no specks; every cup crystal clear.



I'm feelin' mighty low!

This little fellow is built pretty close to the ground, but that doesn't account for the way he feels. He has worms—and nothing drags down his health and spirits any faster.

Every dog has worms at one time or another, but if you give him the care he deserves, you can keep him free of them from puppyhood on. Sergeant's PUPPY CAPSULES do a thorough, safe and gentle job of worming pups and small dogs weighing less than 10 pounds.

For larger puppies and dogs, Sergeant's SURE SHOT CAPSULES get the same dependable results. They kill Hook and Round worms quickly and easily, leaving your dog full of pep and ready to romp. And, like all of Sergeant's 19 Dog Care Products, both SURE SHOT and PUPPY CAPSULES have been carefully tested for effectiveness on all breeds.

For more than 73 years, Sergeant's has been making better products for man's best friend. High standards, based first upon a real love for dogs, backed by patient clinical research and testing by consulting veterinarians, have made Sergeant's a name dog owners trust.

• There are many symptoms of worms. Do you know them? Sergeant's FREE Dog Book contains many useful facts on dog health and training. Ask for your copy at drug or pet store, or write Sergeant's Dog Medicines, Ltd., Malton, Ontario.

Sergeant's DOG CARE PRODUCTS

MUSIC

(*Continued from Page 30*)

had been larger, it would not have been so often overpowered by brass entries. The middle voices of the brass choir—the alto and baritone horns—often lacked coordination and blending with other sections. Brighter and more vigorous music was treated more deftly than subtle passages. But one must remember that the band was made up of young men not limited to one-instrument proficiency but who, as future teachers, must have a working knowledge of them all. The show was a remarkable achievement.

The Palestrina Mass will be sung by the Leslie Bell Singers (80 girls) at Eaton Auditorium, March 24. Also performing will be Elizabeth Guy Benson, 21-year-old soprano of Opera School fame, and Andrew MacMillan.

Final program of this season's Royal Conservatory's "Wednesday Five O'Clocks", on March 24, will be given by Mme. Lubka Kolessa, celebrated concert-pianist whose recent Carnegie Hall concert was acclaimed by N.Y. critics. Tickets from the postponed concert of Jan. 14 will be accepted.

Cellist Boris Hambourg played last week in Gravenhurst, with Sheila Munro at the piano, and at Huntsville where he was assisted by Nadine Mosbaugh, pianist, a granddaughter of Belgian violin master Eugene Ysaye. The program featured a Canadian première of Ysaye's Serenade for Cello and Piano.

•

Somers in Recital of Own Works

By FREDERICK ARTHUR

FOR A Canadian to present a recital in his native city it has always required courage; to play only his own works usually invited disaster. This was not the case when Harry Somers gave his Toronto recital in the Royal Conservatory concert-hall last Saturday. It consisted entirely of music composed and played by this young disciple of Godden and Weinzweig. At the second program this Saturday evening, Somers will play the compositions of Barbara Pentland.

Somers has explored to the full most of the special attributes of the piano and, like many moderns, has paid particular attention to its value as an instrument of percussion. Another device heard frequently today is the use of the bottom half of the keyboard for large and often explosive portions of a composition. In direct contrast, there are extensive sections of Somer's music which seem to be a modern version of Debussy—the tensions would perhaps (perhaps not) have shocked that composer, but he would have recognized the impressionistic use of harmonics which shocked his own contemporaries.

A tonal interpretation of "Strangeness of Heart", the poem by Sigfried Sassoon, gave the moderately large audience an immediate glimpse into one of Somer's favorite structural styles—a rhythmic figure of about five notes played by the left hand against a pattern of rather short melodic fragments. This was followed by "Two Etudes," of which the second was rather closely related to modern dance rhythms. "Flights of Fancy" was a three-section work in which the first was a clever and vivacious "Dance" in 6/8 time. The other two movements, "A Mood" and "Moon Haze", were both meditative in character, the last being strongly reminiscent of Debussy. Of his "Three Sonnets for Piano", the "Lullaby to a dead child" showed a clear pictorial style, the steady rhythm of a tolling bell given by the left hand providing a sombre touch to the deliberately halting phrases of melody.

It was Somer's "Second Piano Sonata" which made the evening specially memorable. In it he seems to have progressed beyond those devices which, to this writer at least, seem to have been somewhat overdone in his earlier compositions. If the first sonata is styled "Testament of Youth", the second might be called "Attainment of Manhood". Each part, *Lento*, *Scherzando*, and *Allegro*, was clearly written and gave ample evidence that the composer has immense resources yet to draw upon. As a pianist, it goes without saying that he is tremendously effective.

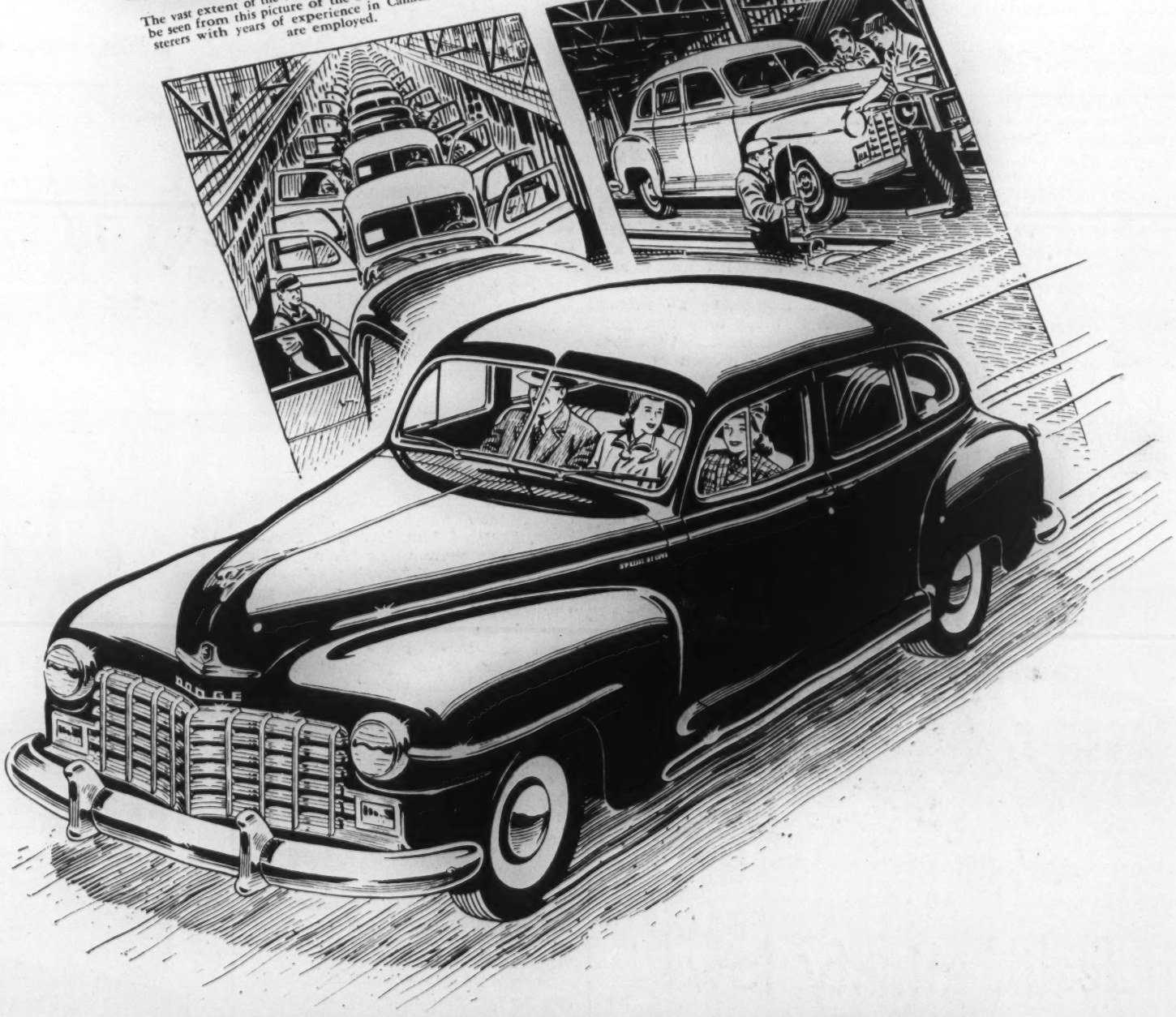
HERE'S HOW DODGE GIVES YOU THAT EXTRA VALUE

Modern electrically-operated trolleys lower Dodge Canadian-built engines on to frames near the start of one of the long production lines.

Completed bodies are carefully lowered on to the chassis and rigidly secured in position. Feeder production lines are synchronized to avoid delays.

The vast extent of the Dodge Canadian body plant can be seen from this picture of the body trim line. Upholsterers with years of experience in Canadian industry are employed.

Final inspection checks engines, brakes, lights, wheels, tires, doors, trunks, etc., to make sure the completed automobile is up to Dodge standards.



PRECISION WORKMANSHIP FROM ENGINE BLOCK TO FINAL INSPECTION BY *CANADIAN CRAFTSMEN*

IN big, modern Canadian plants of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, thousands of experienced Canadian craftsmen are engaged in the manufacture of 3* great Dodge passenger cars—from rough engine block castings to finished automobile.

These dependable, roomy, Dodge cars are the product of unexcelled engineering research PLUS the most complete and up-to-date Canadian manufacturing facilities. Canadian workmen, skilfully using precision tools, equipment and methods build that "extra value" into all Canadian-built Dodge automobiles.

*DODGE DELUXE • DODGE SPECIAL DELUXE • DODGE CUSTOM (With Fluid Drive)

THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR TIME-TESTED DODGE ENGINEERING!

Decorators, Preferred

By LEONARD J. TURNER

THE magazine and newspaper lists of advertising decorators seem formidable enough to warrant the assumption that there are some who can do a satisfactory decorating job for you. But can the customer be sure of choosing one of those who will add charm and freshness to the rooms of the house in return for the money which she will pay for labor and material?

The purchase of decorating service is like buying an article before seeing it. Unless the customer is fortunate enough to have a decorating service personally recommended to her, she might well allow herself to be guided by the following tips so that she may be reasonably sure of securing first class merchandise in the form of better quality painting and paperhanging.

Conscientious decorating craftsmen also have rules of conduct which the customer should know and be able to recognize at the time when the estimating of the job is in progress. There follow here, a few suggestions whereby the householder can learn to know the honest and reliable contractor who has business integrity and ability to do a good decorating job for a reasonable and just price.

First and foremost, she should know, definitely what she wants done *before* calling for tenders or estimates. The customer should know what rooms are to be papered, painted or tinted and what woodwork is to be refinished, and should make three clear and concise lists of these items before calling the first estimator. Such a list will be a guide for him and the customer. Decorators are not usually mind-readers who can guess what patterns and colors are expected to appear on their clients' walls, woodwork and furniture.

Getting down to brass tacks, you should call three decorators (preferably from your own district or neighborhood) and go over the list with each of them. Alterations from your original intention should be noted on all lists so as to receive estimates from each decorator for the same work. Do not ask for itemized costs of each room or part of the complete job. Let the estimator figure on the whole job and if the price is too high or lower than you expected, other rooms can be deleted or added as you deem advisable. How he arrived at his figures is the estimator's own business. A reliable decorating craftsman will not charge exorbitant prices and will fit a small job into his schedule as well as a larger job.

Conscientious decorators keep appointments on time; so note on your list if your man was on time. Also note if he is tidy in personal appearance. A tidy workman does not call to estimate a decorating job in dirty overalls and looking as though he had tarred roofs all day and failed to wash himself before calling on you. An untidy-appearing estimator who stomps through your house as he drops ashes on your rugs and furniture will likely leave spots and rubbish on the floor for you to clean up after the job is completed, or will probably bring filthy drop-sheets to cover your furniture. A clean and tidy decorator is a craftsman who respects his calling and its reputation and will assuredly do a more conscientious decorating job than an untidy appearing contractor.

Colors and Contracts

Ask the estimator questions. Will he do the work himself or will he send others? Will he guarantee or assure that his employees are efficient? Does he know colors well enough to match your samples? Will he give you a written guarantee in his contract that you will get exactly what you want? Will he tell you the name of his paint and wallpaper dealer and will the dealer recommend him? Such questions will not embarrass a reliable decorator.

You will have to take for granted some of his talents, but others you can judge from his conversation. Does he debate and argue with you about your choice of colors and insist on substituting his own preferences? Or does he merely suggest what he thinks would be suitable colors and patterns? A reliable decorator can and will advise new ways of using colors and hues which you prefer and desire, but he will not upset your color preferences. You, not he, will have to live in the newly decorated rooms.

Are his credentials as a color authority at all evident in his conversation? Does he appear to *know* colors and how to mix them? Will he use paint which has been prepared by a recognized firm, or will he mix his own concoctions on the job? As you likely know already, paint chemistry is an exact science that requires years of study in university and laboratory. Decorators also serve many years learning their trade, which mainly deals with the application of materials supplied by other specialists who concern themselves with manufacture. You will have to judge the credentials of your contractor by his willingness to answer your questions directly and without evasion.

Your Wallpaper

It is advisable that you choose desired wallpaper patterns *before* calling for estimates of costs of application, so the estimator can know what is expected of him. Samples of each chosen wallpaper should have the retail price marked on each and from what store they have been procured. The decorator's dealer will likely have the chosen pattern in stock or will secure it for his customer at no extra cost. The reliable decorator knows this to be true. He will not try to sell you a pattern of his own choice or preference if you show him exactly what you want. On the other hand, your decorator will show you his sample book on request and allow you to choose selected patterns and will take the order for you.

Most reliable decorators will not begin to estimate a job until the customer has decided on colors and patterns. The business-like attitude and clean appearance of a conscientious and honest craftsman is the best recommendation which he can bring to you. Consider his personal qualifications carefully. If he knows and respects his craft he will indicate it in his attitude and speech.

The householder should know that an estimate is not a contract. An estimate is merely a signed willingness to supply certain materials and apply them to your satisfaction, for a stated price, and can be added to, or cut, as the job is in progress. These changes generally cost the customer money and worry. When the customer has carefully considered the three (more or less) estimates and has decided which contractor is to do the job, he should then demand a written contract which itemizes the various rooms and what is to be done in each.

What to Expect

Wallpaper samples should be attached to each of two copies of the contract as well as color samples, etc., and clearly defined terms of payment. Also, the name of the manufactured paint which the decorator will supply and use, as well as the time when the job will be started and approximate time of completion of the job, should be written into the contract. When both copies have been signed by the contracting parties (and witnessed, if convenient,) there is reasonable assurance to both that each will receive what has been contracted for.

Reliable and conscientious decorating contractors do not like to do business in a haphazard manner or by guesswork, and are willing to write a fair and workable contract. It is merely a part of the job. Many good decorators carry a protective insurance to protect themselves against damage costs in case of accidental injury to your furniture or person while working in your home and they will mention such a fact in their contract. They will also choose and mention which rooms will be started first and what preparations you should make for them before their arrival on the job.

Deviations from the contract must be paid for in cash and tempers, so it is advisable to know beforehand what each of you expects from the other and intends to do in return. While the workmen are on the job, keep out of their way as much as possible and cooperate willingly. Do not be like a certain customer who usually likes to watch the decorators to see that they are busy and screams loudly, "O-o-o-h! It's lovely! It's too good for me. I can't stand it!" Then she runs from the room and returns with another cup of tea for the busy men. The workmen do not like unnecessary interruptions.

A pleasant time can be had by all concerned when common sense and good business ethics are practiced by both contracting parties. If the contractor does not appear willing to put his promises in writing after you have shown him exactly what you want, then it is advisable to find one who will. There are many good craftsmen who can serve you well; so choose a reliable decorating contractor and enjoy housecleaning after them this time! There will be little to it.

• •

HARVEST

THE giver's joys increase;
Amazed, he turns to see
The small, rich bloom of peace
Upon his frailest tree.

But on the grasper's land
Time works its certain grief;
The lean, close-fisted hand
Holds but a withered leaf,

And puckered fruit, the yield
And only harvest of
The tared and selfish field
Unhusbanded by love.

PAULINE HAVARD

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
...ideal for day and evening events...aids in restoring youthful appearance.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

When MINUTES Count

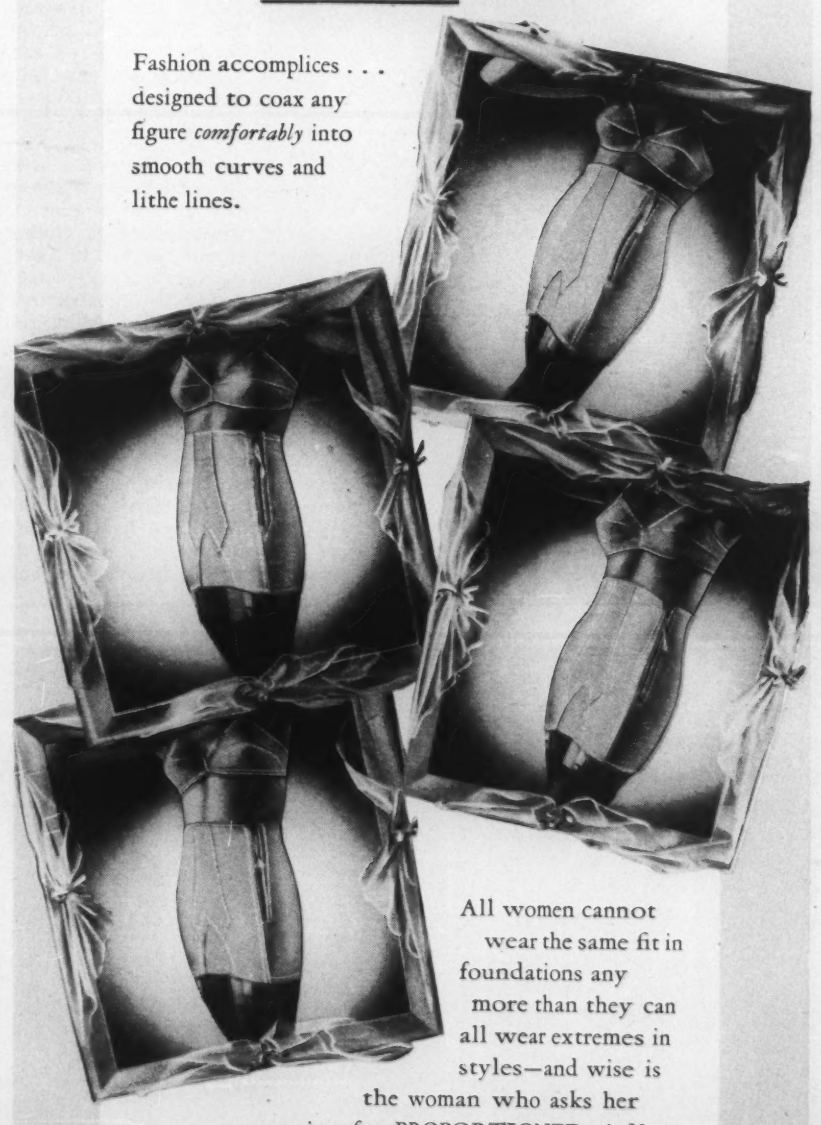
"Pssst! I'll be down in a jiffy, dear—as soon as I clean the bathtub with this Old Dutch Cleanser."

And when she says "jiffy," she *means* "jiffy" — Old Dutch'll have that tub shining clean in a flash! For in cleaning, *both* grease and dirt are problems. And with a grease-dissolver for grease, plus fast-acting Seismotite for dirt and stains, Old Dutch gives you a special, fast cleaning action no other material has. But discover for *yourself* what tests have proved — Old Dutch is fastest, easiest *by far* of *all* leading cleansers!

MADE IN CANADA

Have you a figure problem?
wear a Parisian
NATURE'S RIVAL
PROPORTIONED foundation

Fashion accomplices . . . designed to coax any figure *comfortably* into smooth curves and lithe lines.



All women cannot wear the same fit in foundations any more than they can all wear extremes in styles—and wise is the woman who asks her corsetiere for PROPORTIONED girdles and "cup size" bras by *Parisian*. Slim-hipped or plump, tall or short, there's a combination to fit *your* particular type of figure.

Parisian
CORSET MFG. CO. LTD.

* Trade Mark Registered

These Romantic Swedes

By RALPH HEWINS

Stockholm.

THE recent marriage of Sweden's former Number One mannequin, Mrs. Hjordis Tersmeden, to M.-G.-M's ace British star David Niven, was nothing extraordinary in the recent history of Swedish glamour girls. They usually do well.

As an interested bachelor of nearly ten years sojourn in Scandinavia, I have been prompted by the David-Hjordis wedding to indulge in some research to discover the secret of the Swedish girls' success. In doing so, I discover that the run of their success has been truly remarkable for a small country of six million inhabitants, stuck up on the Arctic Circle, inflicted with winters which are six-months long and are by no means famed for their fashionableness.

Swedish glamour girls have married titles from Prince downwards, through the Counts and Barons of a good slice of the *Almanach de Gotha*: millionaires in several Continents; and now into the stratospheric heights of Beverley Hills. Incidentally too, I compute with considerable alarm that no less than three British, four American and three French Stockholm newspaper colleagues have also been hauled to the altar by Swedes.

But first let us mention the Swedish film stars. Surely it is noteworthy that little Sweden should have given the talkies two of their most famous female stars, Greta Garbo and Ingrid Bergman?

Rocking-chair bonnet of sun-bronze straw, violet trimmed, tied with green velvet. Florence Reichman.

Garbo, Bergman

Garbo, or Greta Gustavsson as she is still known here to a considerable circle of old friends, was a shop assistant and her uncle still frequently fetches me in his taxi from the Grand Hotel rank. She was always considered attractive, if rather boring, but nobody would have guessed she was to become one of the most famous women in the world. Swedes probably think less highly of her as an actress than any other race of movie-goers.

The same, but rather less so, goes for Bergman. "Just an ordinary competent young Swedish actress" is the popular verdict. Personally, I would say myself that there are a dozen equally able young Swedish actresses in the State and private dramatic schools here today. I rate the lovely, tall, young actress, Gunnel Brostrom, as more promising.

Hjordis Niven came of very humble parentage from Northern Sweden and worked as a waitress, with red hands and no expensive make-up or coiffeurs before she was given a trial as a mannequin at a clothes shop. It took her nearly 10 years before she was perfectly groomed and married Sweden's number one playboy, Carl-Gustav Termeden, and became accustomed to furs, jewellery, yachts, travel, and sumptuous parties. People here were amazed when Hjordis married David Niven after a month's courtship. When I knew Hjordis during the war she could not speak English.

One of her modelling rivals, Birgit Jansson, who has been in love with France since she worked for Paquin and Worth in Paris before the war, has also done well. Tall, blonde statuesque Birgit has achieved her heart's desire and married a French nobleman. Count Pierre Charlie de Harranbure.

Why They Attract

The most sensational Swedish marriage since the war has been Prince Carl Kohan's alliance with Kerstin Wijkmark. Although he was fourth in line for the succession to the throne he gave up his royal rights to marry her. The explanation was that she is the most scintillating woman in Sweden. She earned $20,000 a year as editor of the woman's magazine with the largest circulation in the country, besides acting as adviser to a leading Swedish film company. Her conversation is brilliant, and she is an excellent business-woman. Her figure is famous, even in this land of beautiful figures.

I could go through pages of Swedish glamor girls who have married German princelings, South American magnates and Swedish aristocrats, but let us see if these northern lovelies have any common denominators for success.

Upon reflection I think some of the main qualifications are—

1. Natural good breeding, undisturbed by war for 125 years, or by a sordid industrial revolution.
2. A healthy life in a lovely, clean country where there is plenty of outdoor sport accessible to everybody.
3. Simplicity—due to lack of extremes of wealth and the existence of a real democracy in Sweden.
4. Friendliness due to co-education and to Swedish girls having to fend very much for themselves, which enables them to get on well with men, yet at the same time look after themselves.
5. "Differentness" and remoteness from the great centres of stereotyped glamour in the United States, Britain and France.

It is said that one should visit Rio while one is young. I would recommend every bachelor to visit Sweden while he is still a bachelor.

• •

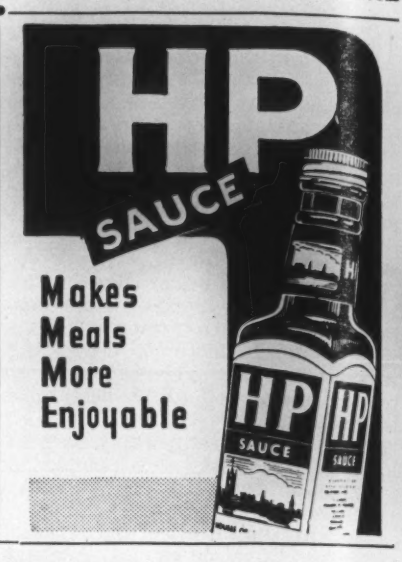
TEA-PARTY

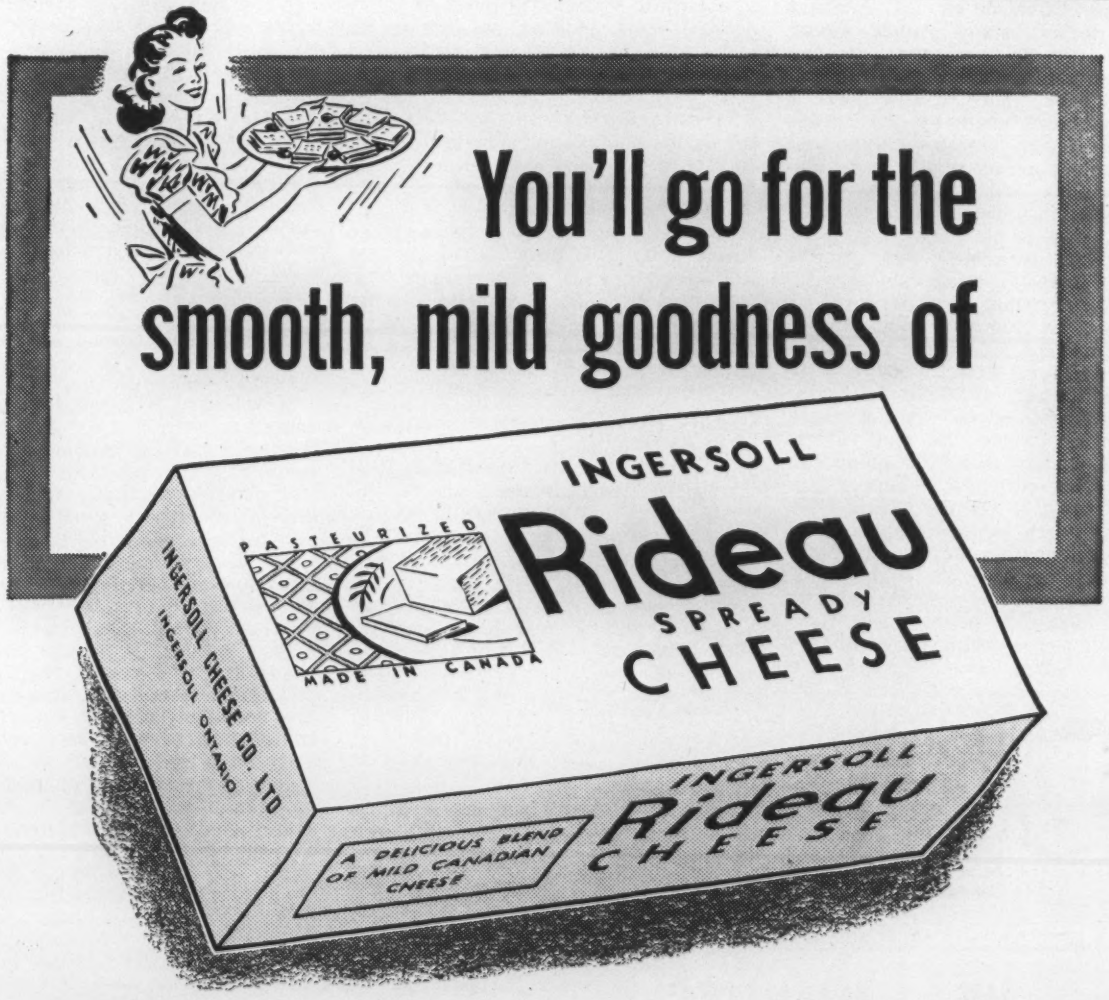
THEY get their heads together,
The honeyed malice drips,
And all the gentler little wives
Get out their blacksnake whips!

It's such a pleasant pastime
The hours simply fly,
Before they know it's time to go,
But who will make the try?

O who will have the fortitude
To rise and first depart
Knowing full well the hungry horde
Is dining on his heart!

MONA GOULD





INGERSOLL
Old Oxford
CHEESE
INGERSOLL
Malted
CHEESE
INGERSOLL
Baby Roll
CHEESE
INGERSOLL
Snappy
CHEESE
Grand for a hearty full-flavored main dish . . . just right for a bed-time snack . . . whether cooked or eaten plain, you'll find that Ingersoll Rideau Cheese has that real old-time goodness, that fine, mild flavor, that come from the expert blending of delicious Canadian cheddar. Plain or pimiento.
INGERSOLL
a cheese for every taste

● Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA"
TEA

HOW TO GET RID OF
CORNS

• Relief in a jiffy! That's what Blue-Jay brings to corn-sufferers. Its Nupercaine deadens the pain, while Blue-Jay's gentle medication softens, loosens, the hard core. Then you simply lift the corn out.

Blue-jay

ORIENTAL RUGS
LARGE STOCK OF PERSIAN, BROADLOOM & DOMESTIC RUGS
RUGS, BOUGHT, SOLD or TAKEN IN TRADE
Cleaning, Repairing & "BERLOU" Mothproofing
S. J. ALIMAN
RADNOLPH 3598
23 GRENVILLE

First
of the social graces

Household cleanliness is the first sign of the good home maker. That includes toilet bowls—which your friends expect will be odorless and fresh. Your best friend here is Sani-Flush—which keeps toilet bowls as clean as new. No stains or film after a Sani-Flush cleaning. No work—no other disinfecting needed.

Safe in all toilet systems—works in hard or soft water. At grocers' everywhere. Two sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Sani-Flush
GET TWO CANS AT A TIME

OTHER PAGE

Indian Givers

By THE RT. REV. HENRY D. MARTIN

ON JULY 1, 1847, twenty years before Confederation, at a small settlement on the Churchill River, N.W.T., a young English clergyman named James Hunter baptized 107 Indian men and women into the Christian faith according to the rites of the Anglican Church. This settlement was later called Stanley and is now part of Northern Saskatchewan. A few years later a church was erected. It was built of logs hewn by the Indians, the glass and hardware coming from England via Hudson's Bay to York Factory, then up the Churchill River by canoe. This church still stands, and is kept in perfect condition, and is the oldest church in the Province. And the loyal Indian congregation is justly proud of their "House of God." On July 1 of last year, we held memorable services commemorating the centenary of this Christian community when I had the honor of baptizing ten Indian babies.

Stanley is some 300 miles north of Prince Albert, consequently, until fairly recently, these Indians were more or less isolated from the white man. They eke out a living in almost the same manner as their forefathers, namely by trapping and hunting and fishing. Physically they are strong and vigorous, true children of Canada's great Northland; travelling by canoe or with dogs.

These Indians belong to the Cree Tribe and speak the liquid language of their race, though of course many of them have a working knowledge of English obtained in school. Personally, although I would wish them to understand and speak the English language, yet I hope that they will always retain their native tongue. After all it was one of the original Canadian languages; and one of the thrills of my ministry in the North was to hear about twenty school children in the Stanley Church sing "O Canada" in their native Cree.

I have always known these Indians at Stanley to be a splendid people, possessed of a simple yet strong faith in God, and devoted to their church in a manner that would put to shame many white congregations. They are Christian in every meaning of the word and they have a concern for others. And their sense of Christian brotherhood has recently been made even more evident to me. The other day I received a letter which read as follows:

"Dear Friend: I am writing a letter to you and letting you know that I received a letter from Europe a short time ago, in fact from Greece, from an old lady writing of their poverty and if we are able to help them a little from our district. And therefore I ask your help in sending our parcel for us to Greece.

"I want it that this old lady gets this parcel directly and safely, this is what I am asking of you to do for me.

"Respectfully,

"Chief Nehemiah Charles."

The parcel also arrived, sewn in sacking, with a piece of whitish cloth stitched on one side on which, printed in indelible pencil, was the following: "Mrs. Kiriak Karagavrilion, 25 Odos Kleanthous, Salonica, Greece. Used clothing only. From Nehemiah Charles, Chief, Stanley, Sask."

The parcel weighed 22 lbs., and as postal regulations only permit 20 lbs. for overseas mail, I opened it and took out a pair of old moccasins and some socks. These articles would most decidedly be classed as "used clothing," and I imagine that all the other articles were the same. But these good Indians had sent from their scanty supply to a person who had appealed to their Christian charity.

These hardy native sons are dependent on the hunt and the fur catch; and the size of the catch combined with the price of the fur in the world markets means for them either comparative prosperity or comparative poverty. Last season in this particular district the fur catch was not very large, and this, together with the drop in price of fur, has meant a "tightening of the belts" for these Indians. Therefore this appeal from Greece touched a sensitive chord in them, and led by their worthy chief—who incidently is also a very efficient and devoted lay reader—they sent of their poverty to help and alleviate the poverty of some poor soul thousands of miles away.

T-FEVER

I MUST get down to T-1 again,
Though it makes my head to throb—
It's a clear call,
But a drear call,
And a melancholy job;
And all I ask is a book or two
On Applied Astrology
And a good encyclopedia
Of legal terminology.

I must get down to T-1 again;
To-morrow will be too late:
There'll be discontent
(And 5%)
If the powers are made to wait;
And all I ask is second sight
And a bit of intuition,
And a horoscope, and a crystal ball,
And the help of a good magician.

I must get down to T-1 again;
The thought of it makes me quail,
And my teeth gnash,
And I've less cash
When it's finally in the mail;
And all I ask is they never find
The ways in which I've cheated,—
And a tall drink and a sedative
When the darn thing's completed.

J. E. P.

J. D. REVERSED

JOHN DONNE
Saw the world in a tear by his mistress shed.
In the round world.—
And, indeed, she
Herself prefigured is for me
In muted passion,
Icy plain, and peak
All unattainable,
And the restless ways of men
And their kindness
And their quiet futility.
Whether the world's her tear;
Her tear, the world,
Scarce matters, since she sheds no tear for me.

GOODRIDGE MACDONALD

NO CAT, DOG, OR FISH

THE goldfish swims
In the liquid bliss,
The cat comes by
And shatters this.
The cat then goes
Outside the door,
A dog gives chase,
The cat's no more.
So nature turns
The thumb-screws tight
In preying ways
By day and night,
While man—no cat,
Or dog, or fish,—
Creates his own
Atomic dish.

JOYCE LANSBURY

THE LATEST COLLECTION OF

FRENCH ORIGINALS

FLOWN FROM PARIS TO **EATON'S**

Eaton buyers were there again when Dior, Lelong, Schiaparelli, Lanvin and other members of Paris' Haute Couture unveiled their romantic inspirations. Air-expressed from the most recent openings of twelve distinguished dressmakers . . . forty coats, suits, ensembles, day and evening dresses . . . *shown first in Eaton's, Toronto, then in Montreal, Winnipeg and Hamilton stores of Eaton's.

typical
Christian Dior

DESIGNERS REPRESENTED:

Lucien Lelong	Jacques Fath	Maggy Rouff
Balenciaga	Robert Piquet	Jacques Griffe
Schiaparelli	Pierre Balmain	Jeanne Lanvin
Jean Desses	Christian Dior	Jeanne Lafaurie

*Not yet offered for sale

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Business • Finance • Insurance SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 20, 1948 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Import Bans Still Needed With Ninety-Cent Dollar

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

People who favor putting our dollar down to its pre-1946 value (90 cents in terms of U.S. funds) often argue that this would stop the drain of our reserves of gold and U.S. dollars and would make unnecessary most or all of the import bans, quotas, taxes, and other restrictions which the government has introduced. This article reviews our international dealings and concludes that the 90-cent dollar would scarcely produce half the savings of U.S. dollars that we need to make. Import controls would still be needed.

Further, a move in our dollar affects in exactly the same way all our trade in all directions. Our present need is for a more discriminating approach which distinguishes between different countries and different commodities.

In an early issue we shall publish another article in this group by Mr. Plumptre on the proposal to take off all controls and let our dollar "find its own level".

SHOULD we write our dollar down to a level of 90 cents? Should we go back, that is, to the exchange rate that we had all through the war and that we abandoned in July 1946 when we went up to par?

This move is put forward as an alternative to the government's program of import bans and quotas. People say that, if our dollar was put down to 90 cents, most if not all of the drain on our reserves of gold and U.S. dollars would stop, and so we could take off most if not all of the new controls. This article tries to estimate how much saving to our reserves would follow from the proposed move and whether the saving is enough to justify the troubles that would result from it.

Mr. J. M. Macdonnell said, when talking about the 90-cent dollar in the House of Commons last December, "It will, I believe, do three salutary things. In the first place, it will deter purchases from the United States. Second, it will stimulate sales. Third, it will tend—and I only say 'tend'—in the long run to bring back American investment, which in my opinion we shall need for many years in this country."

Mr. Macdonnell is not really telling the whole of the story when he points out that the 90-cent dollar will affect our imports from and exports to the United States. That is true; but the move will also affect our trade with all other countries in exactly the same way. For instance, it will deter purchases from England and from France, and will stimulate our sales there. But this is just the opposite of what we want to do; we want to make it easier, not more difficult, for such countries to send goods to us and so to pay for more of their imports from us.

Balanced Trade

At the very outset, therefore, we see the basic weakness of the 90-cent dollar plan. It might be quite appropriate if we were exporting to all countries far less than we were importing—if there was a serious deficit in our *total* trade balance so that *all* exports needed stimulus and *all* imports needed to be cut down. But this is not the situation. Our total trade is in balance. Mr. Macdonnell and others are offering us very good medicine, but it is not a cure for the disease we happen to be suffering from. (A later article in this group will be talking about the sort of disease that can be cured by this sort of medicine.)

Incidentally, it is because our total trade is already pretty well in balance that the Marshall Plan offers us a fairly easy way out of at least part of our difficulties. We do not need to increase our exports so very much in the aggregate. We do need to get cash for a lot that we were selling last year on credit. The Marshall Plan can offer us cash for some of those exports.

To come to grips in a more detailed way with the 90-cent dollar proposal we must ask the question, **What should it do for us in terms of** dollars and cents? How much did our reserves of gold and U.S. dollars run down last year, and how much do we need to save this year? What is our target, in the way of savings, for 1948 or, more realistically, for twelve months starting now?

Last year our reserves of gold and U.S. dollars ran down by $750 millions. In the coming year we want to stop the loss and build our reserves up a bit from the low level of around $500 millions to which they have fallen. This suggests a target for savings of (say) $800 millions.

However, our target is really much lower than this for several reasons. Last year our loss of reserves was partly due (about $250 millions) to repaying debt and other special "capital items" that need not be repeated. In addition, inventories in this country were much increased, and this will not happen again to the same extent; the amount of imports from U.S.A. that went into inventories and need not do so again may be put down at (say) $100 millions. Finally, the Marshall Plan will almost certainly start to work in the next twelve months and this should mean that we shall get paid for a higher proportion of our exports than last year — say another $100 millions in the coming twelve months. These three items together bring our target down from $800 millions to the much more reasonable figure of $350 millions.

How much savings could we expect from the 90-cent dollar; how close would it—might it—bring us to our target? The following figures are based on conversations with people, in Toronto and elsewhere, who have made painstaking estimates. I believe that they are consistently on the *high* side, that the 90-cent dollar would produce less than is here suggested. In making them up I have assumed that business conditions continue at roughly their present level on this continent, but that Canadian business men do not go on building up inventories to the same extent as they did last year, and, finally, that all the special government controls and taxes that have been put on to save dollars since November 17 are taken off. Where, under these conditions, would the 90-cent dollar land us?

To begin with, as Mr. Macdonnell points out, the move would "deter purchases from the United States." We must then go on and ask, "By how much?" The outside estimate seems to be about $100 millions.

Cut in Imports

This seems at first sight to be very small when one remembers that our total imports from the United States last year were something like $2,000 millions. There are several reasons why the figure is so small. To begin with, about half of our imports from the United States are essentials which we really cannot do without. Things like coal and oil and raw cotton bulk large on this list. This means that almost all the savings must come out of the remainder. Going down the remaining list one has to ask one's self; If the price of the U.S. dollar went up by 10 per cent, and the cost of getting these goods in from the States went up (as it necessarily would) in the same proportion, how much less would people up here buy? In most cases, and particularly in regard to machinery and other capital goods that we were importing so heavily in 1947, it is hard to imagine that such a moderate increase in cost would lead to anything like a 10 per cent fall in the volume of purchases. And the fall in volume must be 10 per cent on the average, with some items falling less and others more, if the total savings are to be as high as $100 millions. That is why this seems to be an "outside" figure.

We must not forget *how* this rather modest saving is brought about. It results from *all* our imports costing us 10 per cent more. There is no discrimination between necessary or cost-of-living imports on the one hand and luxury or at least postponable imports on the other. Discrimination can be used in applying a set of import controls but a move of the exchange rate affects trade of all types, as well as trade in all directions, in exactly the same way. It is interesting to see what happened to our prices, as compared with those in U.S.A., last time our dollar went to a ten per cent discount:

	Wholesale prices		Cost of Living	
	Canada	U.S.A.	Canada	U.S.A.
Increase Aug. 1939 to Feb. 1940	14.5%	4.9%	4.1%	1.2%

The price increases would probably be greater now because supplies of all sorts are much less plentiful.

The next point raised by Mr. Macdonnell is the fact that a 90 cent dollar will "stimulate sales" in the United States. Again we must ask, by how much? Here the answer is much clearer — but even smaller—say, about $10 millions or, including gold, $25 millions.

The stimulus that a 90-cent dollar would give comes from the better competitive position in which our exporters would find themselves. If they went on selling at present prices in terms of Canadian dollars they would be selling at 10 per cent lower prices in foreign markets; if they kept their prices steady in foreign markets they would get 10 per cent more in Canadian dollars when they brought their money home. In either case, or in some position in between, their competitive position would be stronger.

But just at present we do not need to be in a better competitive position to sell more of our main exports. It is not foreign competition that is limiting our exports of newsprint and wood pulp and pulp wood and lumber and nickel and lead and zinc and so forth. It is simply physical capacity. All these industries are producing all they possibly can. The same is true of another great primary industry—agriculture. It is true that we might be selling a bit more of these things to the United States if we wanted to do either of two things: (1) we could stop selling quite so much to Great Britain and Europe or (2) we could consume less at home. But a 10 per cent fall in the value of our dollar would do nothing at all to divert supplies to U.S.A. from other export outlets, nor would it do very much to check home consumption.

Gold Mining

One industry that really would profit from a 90-cent dollar is gold mining. Whether it could get production up a great deal is another question. One of the important limiting factors in our gold production is lack of labor. How much additional labor could our gold mines get if, at the same time that they got the 10 per cent premium on gold exports, the forest industries (with which they compete for labor) also got a 10 per cent premium on their exports? It is quite probable that gold is getting more labor under the present situation, where the government is bonusing additional gold production but is giving no special encouragement to the forest industries, than under the 90-cent dollar. However, it is possible that with the 90-cent dollar (as an alternative to the present bonus system) the gold industry might raise its production, which was last year just under $110 millions, enough to earn for us an additional $15 millions in the United States.

In his discussion of the 90-cent dollar, Premier Drew says "there is no doubt whatever that the value of gold production in this country would be stepped up by at least another $100 millions and probably a good deal more". This is surely just a figure pulled out of the air; it seems to have no relation to present facts or future possibilities; nor do his other figures, such as $300 millions for capital inflow and an additional $100 millions on tourist account. But at least we must thank Premier Drew for pro-

(*Continued on page* 43)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The High Cost of Doing Business

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHETHER or not the production boom continues, one vital fact sticks out of all recent business reports—which is that consumers of industry's products are progressively becoming more selective in their buying. They are "choosier" than they used to be, more critical of price and quality, less willing (even though they have the money) to buy immediately they see a wanted article they've waited for. In Canada and in the United States, current business reports show increasing sales resistance in respect of a wide variety of goods. The fact is important, for it indicates that even though the backlog of active demand may yet be big enough to keep production volumes high for awhile, a decline is ahead. But operation of the Marshall Plan may postpone it.

A sizable decline in the public's consumption of goods would be likely, under present conditions and without the Marshall Plan, to mean a relatively larger decline in the volume of industrial employment. This would result from industry's production volume falling below the profitability level. Many an industry which once could "break even" on costs when its production volume was no more than 50 per cent of its capacity, now has to operate at 85 per cent before it begins to earn a profit.

The socialists decry profits, but they are the mainspring of production; the fact is that no industry, no matter by whom owned, can be permanently operated at a loss. This seems to rule out government ownership, since this always increases production costs, and to leave only two courses open: make it possible for industry to operate at or close to capacity, or permit it to make and retain adequate profits on a smaller volume of production.

Can Be Pushed Too Far

Up to now industry has not had to face the issue created by today's high cost of doing business. High taxes and high wage and other costs were headaches for management but bothered no one else so long as goods and services and tax revenues and jobs were produced in sufficient abundance. Management's moans and warnings got little attention. But business can be squeezed too far: below a certain level of profitability, or of unprofitability, business simply ceases to be. What happens then to social improvement plans built upon expectations of high industrial production, high employment and high tax revenues?

How the public really regards the ownership of industry under latter-day conditions is indicated by its growing disinclination to invest in common stocks. Notwithstanding the many cases of high business earnings last year (actually due almost invariably to large sales volumes and despite small profits per dollar of sales), most companies needing capital for expansion now find they can get it only by selling mortgage bonds with their first call on earnings; the public isn't interested in common stocks representing ownership participation in profits and losses.

No doubt the prevention of capital accumulation by abnormally high income taxes is also a factor, but in any case it amounts to this, that an economic system still based on private enterprise is failing to provide the conditions necessary for economic health and progress. For a number of years the economy has been buttressed by huge government spendings for war and demobilization; it is when these are withdrawn that we have to face the test.

Capital Needs Greater Now

A point which should be noted is that industry now requires more capital than it did years ago, because of the much greater cost of equipment, buildings, etc. Instead of six thousand dollars or so, industry may now have to expend sixteen thousand dollars or more for each worker employed. Industry must have the most complete and efficient machines available, for only by raising labor's productive power to the highest possible level will industry be able to maintain and advance labor's present high wage-scales.

For decades and generations the steady rise in labor's standard of living has kept pace with the improvement of the working tools placed in labor's hands by capital. If the owners of capital (savings) are no longer willing or able to perform this function, the long-term prospects for labor are not bright.

Actually Canadian participation in the Marshall Plan of aid to Europe seems likely to keep employment high for another year or more. This country may have fewer goods to enjoy, but there should be plenty of jobs. After that, what? One thing seems certain, that the trade world of the next few years will be a highly competitive one, as a result of the wartime advances in industrialization in many countries. If, for any reason, we make our production costs uncompetitively high, we shall have difficulty in selling abroad. Our national standards of living depend upon our continued ability to do so. The sober fact is that no other country is as economically dependent on foreign trade as we are.

Marshall Plan Itself Will Not Save U.K.

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain's loan from the U.S., now completely used up in less than 20 months, has proved a complete failure as a means of promoting postwar reconstruction and financial stability. Without it a major crisis would probably have confronted Britain a year or more ago, but Mr. Marston is of the opinion that it would have been easier to face such an emergency in 1946 than now.

The Loan is being compared with the Marshall Plan and those who condemn the former say that the Plan will prove no more effective. The only clear fact emerging from the situation is that for Britain to sit back and rely on Marshall aid as an automatic "cure-all" would be fatal to her world position.

London.

DRAWINGS by Britain on the U.S. line of credit had become so much a matter of routine as to pass almost without comment. But the drawing at the beginning of March, £25 millions as previously, was both practically and symbolically significant; it finished the routine. Britain had exhausted the loan of £937½ millions granted for her rehabilitation.

The loan actually lasted for 19½ months. Had the last £100 millions not been frozen when the convertibility of sterling was suspended last August the whole amount would have been consumed in 1947; that is, in less than a year and a half.

The resources were supposed to last from three to five years, and at the rapid rate of expenditure one would expect to find some notable results. In fact, Britain's position is worse at the end of the loan than it was before the loan was granted, and the best that can be said is that stark crisis would have confronted the country a year or two earlier without it. As a measure to promote postwar reconstruction and financial stability it has been a total failure.

Nor can one seriously believe, in retrospect, that there has been any permanent advantage in delaying the crisis for a year and a half, if the crisis had to come. With the sellers' market unstable and half the world lacking confidence, a crisis is much more difficult to tackle now than it would have been in 1946. Moreover, just after an exhausting war Britain could suffer a crisis without disgrace.

No Tangible Benefits

It can hardly be doubted that some drastic action would have been taken in 1946 if the loan had not been forthcoming, and that rehabilitation would have been performed the hard way—if the government in power had failed to get a grip on the situation, another with more strength of purpose would have replaced it. In 1948 Britain might still have been poor, but she might have been healthy.

Whether one blames the British government for the use to which the loan was put, or the U.S. government for the decontrol of prices which rapidly caused the loan to lose a third of its original value, the fact remains that no tangible benefits are left, only the long and burdensome commitments.

It is a blessing that Britain does not immediately have to start repayment, and that future payments of interest are contingent on recovery of British exports to the pre-war volume. The financial obligations remain for the future. The commercial obligations, particularly the indefensible commitment to make no change in import policy which favors any country more than the U.S., are already a serious hindrance in the struggle to regain stability.

It is natural that in the uneasy interim between the end of this phase of U.S. assistance and the beginning of the Marshall Plan the old criticisms of the U.S. loan have been revived and comparison is drawn between the battle for the loan in Washington in 1945-46 and the seemingly endless discussions on the Marshall Plan in 1947-48.

It is recalled how the sum originally requested by Britain was drastically scaled down, as the Marshall Plan has been; how (as the *Financial Times* expressed it) new "strings" were being attached to the loan at every meeting of the negotiators—just as one requirement after another is being added to the commitments of the Marshall Plan.

Ineffectual Also?

But the most serious consideration of all is the possibility — even in some minds the probability — that the second instalment of U.S. aid will prove as ineffectual as the first. The first proposed instalment of the Plan is not much shorter than the period in which Britain exhausted the U.S. loan and most of the accompanying Canadian credit, totalling together £1,200 millions, which sum is not much different from the proposed first-year appropriation for all the nations together comprised in the European Recovery Program.

The worst feature of the present position is Britain's dependence on further American aid, which follows naturally from receiving the loan of 1946 and from the failure of that loan to effect a recovery. Sales of gold and drafts on the credit have recently averaged about £50 millions a month. Henceforth, until more outside assistance is available, the sales of gold will presumably be increased by not much less than the £25 millions monthly by which drawings on the loan were made in December, January, February, and March.

The gold loan of £80 millions from South Africa negotiated last October was opportunely delivered just before the U.S. credit was exhausted; but it can only stem the tide for a matter of weeks, after which the gold which would normally have been forthcoming from that quarter will not be available.

When the last of the U.S. loan was drawn there was £65 millions still left of the Canadian loan; also the right to draw £25 millions in dollars from the International Monetary Fund in the period to end-September. The gold reserve, as supplemented by the South African loan, was £540 millions. So that the sterling area's total resources after the U.S. loan had been spent were £630 million. This is not much, compared with the sterling area's gold and dollar loss last year of more than £1,000 millions.

It is a grim story, with only one clear lesson: that Britain would be extremely foolish to sit back and relax on the basis of "Marshall aid." The errors and irresolution that allowed one hard but not impossible opportunity to be missed would mean the end of Britain as a major power if repeated.

THE EXECUTIVE

Creative artistry is revealed to perfection in Ashley & Crippen portraits of men of affairs. Personality and individuality are given a studied and skillful portrayal—capturing a dignity of bearing that is most desired by the discriminating executive.

A convenient appointment will be gladly arranged

ASHLEY & CRIPPEN
PHOTOGRAPHERS
196 BLOOR STREET W. — KI. 6113

PINEAPPLE GUAVA
Produces Rich Luscious Fruit on Dwarf Plants

This rich tropical fruit is produced on plants that are highly ornamental too. A fascinating and novel houseplant with its glossy green and silvery-gray foliage. Flowers as large as 1½ inches across, white to purplish crimson with crimson stamens; followed by delicious aromatic fruit about 1½ to 2 inches long. Flesh is translucent white of pronounced pineapple flavour and seeds so small as to be unnoticeable. May be used raw, cooked, or in jams and jellies. A bowl of fruit will fill a room with delightful fragrance. Easily grown from seed. Full directions supplied.

(Pkt 25¢) (3 pkts 50¢) postpaid
FREE — OUR BIG 1948 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK — Bigger than Ever 40W
DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

HOW NEW KB INTERNATIONALS ARE
Masterfully Specialized to their Jobs

New KB Model Internationals are the finest values in International Truck history. And International values are so outstanding that for 17 years more heavy-duty Internationals have served commerce and industry than any other make.

But rugged quality is only one reason for International leadership. Another is International's masterful ability to *specialize* trucks to their jobs.

There are 15 basic KB Internationals. Gross weight ratings range from 4,400 to 90,000 pounds. Ten different engines are used. Axles, transmissions and tandems are available for every requirement.

International *specializes* its 15 basic KB Models into more than 1,000 different type trucks—a result of 40 years experience, engineering skill and matchless facilities. *That's fitting the truck to the job!*

Now add this: International can accurately tell every operator just what his maximum loads should be in terms of the exact conditions under which his trucks operate—an exclusive International service that enables the operator to get the most in operating economy, low maintenance costs, and long, trouble-free performance.

For details of new KB Internationals, *expertly specialized,* see your International Dealer or Branch.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
Hamilton Ontario

GIVE—TO THE RED CROSS
"The work of mercy never ends" . . .

INTERNATIONAL
35-311
INTERNATIONAL Trucks

GOVERNMENT
AND
CORPORATION
SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng

T. EATON REALTY CO LIMITED

First Mortgage
3½% Sinking Fund Bonds

To mature March 15, 1968

Price: 100 and accrued interest

The T. Eaton Realty Company, Limited holds properties used in the business of The T. Eaton Co. Limited and certain of its Subsidiaries. Founded in 1869, the Eaton business has grown into one of the largest department store and mail order organizations in the world.

Eaton's Main Store and Eaton's-College Street in Toronto, and the Eaton stores in Montreal, Winnipeg, Halifax, Moncton, Hamilton, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton are among the principal properties leased by the Realty Company to the Eaton organization.

Under its lease agreement, The T. Eaton Co. Limited is obligated to pay rentals sufficient to meet interest and Sinking Fund payments, in respect of these Bonds.

We offer these bonds as principals and recommend them for investment

Descriptive circular available upon request

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPN. LIMITED
Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities Since 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST • TORONTO

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 245

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the First day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 12th March 1948

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on,

1st APRIL 1948.

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board.
PHILIP SIMMONDS,
Manager.

4th March, 1948.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Urge the Free Circulation of Gold to Assist World Recovery

By JOHN M. GRANT

"MINING must expand and grow if Canada is to expand and grow," Viola R. MacMillan, who has commenced her fifth consecutive year as head of the Prospectors' and Developers' Association, told the members at the annual convention held in Toronto last week, and advised them to "let it never be said that we allowed the industry to die without a struggle." Putting the matter bluntly, she stated prospecting and early stage development was in one of the recurrent periods of depression that have been the bane of business for decades, but soon or later looks for "a flood that will carry us on to the greatest mining developments this country has ever seen." Just when this break will come is anybody's guess, but Mrs. MacMillan does not believe it can be delayed much longer.

•

Robert S. Palmer, executive director of the Colorado Mining Associa-

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

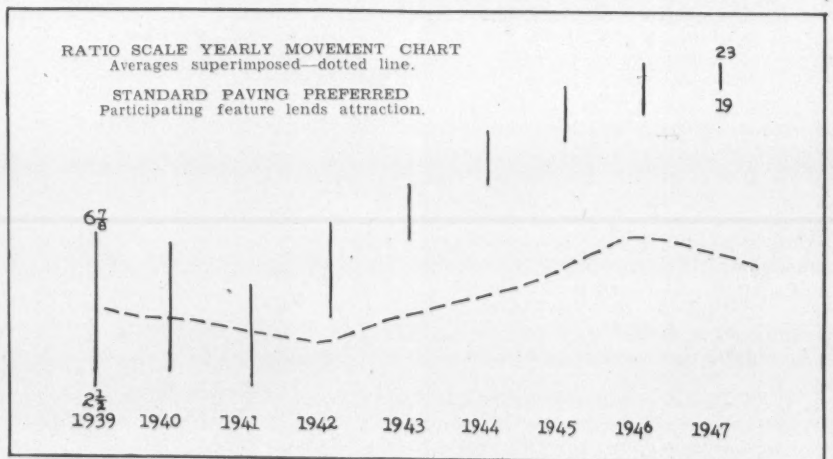
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

STANDARD PAVING AND MATERIALS LIMITED

				Averages		Standard Paving	
PRICE 27 Feb. 48	-	$18.75					
YIELD	-	8.0%	Last 1 month	Down	6.7%	Down	5.4%
INVESTMENT INDEX	-	70	Last 12 months	Down	12.5%	Down	12.8%
GROUP	-	"B"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	500.0%
RATING	-	Above Average	1946-48 range	Down	23.1%	Down	29.3%



SUMMARY:—It is about a year since the preferred shares of Standard Paving were last brought to your attention as an investment worthy of consideration. Recent declaration of 31¼c regular; 31¼c non-cumulative; and a 25c participating dividend is a reminder that these shares have more attraction than an ordinary preferred stock issue. They are entitled to .62½c cumulative, plus a 62½c non-cumulative dividend and participate with the common in a further 62½c per annum.

If Canada is to obtain more U.S. dollars from tourists there will be constant need of more and better highways. The present need for these is great, and, should there be a depression in the future, it seems reasonable to suppose that Governments would build roads to provide employment. Standard Paving should obtain its share of such operations.

These shares are not recommended as a high grade preferred stock issue but are brought to the attention of those looking for a speculative investment, because of their participation in profits and their convertible feature. It is not suggested that the current return of 8% is entirely secure because, included in this yield is the 25c participating dividend noted in the first paragraph, but one must expect some risk with such a high return. Shares are callable at $27.50.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE AND PLAN

Plan for the things you want most and accumulate the required funds through a Canada Permanent Savings Account. Regular deposits soon build a fund for obligations, emergencies and future expenditures. Savings earn 2%.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $80,000,000

"Investment Made Easy"

Investment Companies provide regular income and freedom from worry for the average investor.

A 17 page booklet describing these advantages will be sent on request.

W. GRANT THOMSON
Box 354 — Chatham

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED
DIVIDEND No. 79

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1948, payable by cheque dated April 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on March 31st, 1948. Such cheques will be mailed on April 15th, 1948, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
March 9th, 1948.

WE OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
as a going concern
THE LARGEST
PRODUCING TALC MINE
IN CANADA

New Mill — Complete Up-To-Date Equipment — Stable Business — Consistent Profits.
Owners retiring — only financially responsible parties considered. Apply in first instance to Box 100, Saturday Night.

tion, in addressing the prospectors and friends at the opening day luncheon, pointed out "we mine that future generations may live; we mine to provide bulwarks for our safety and security, because civilization depends largely upon the product of our mines, and it is hard for those of us in the mining industry to understand why, at a time when minerals are needed in such vast quantities, we should be denied sympathetic understanding and outright encouragement on the part of all governmental agencies and legislative bodies." These bodies, he said, must be made to realize the importance of the mining industry, that we are living in a mineral economy and that the adoption of sound mineral policies coordinating the activities of the governments of both countries must be brought about if we are to fulfil our responsibility.

Mr. Palmer dealt at some length with gold and urged the producers to strive for direct representation at the International Fund and the World Bank. "If we believe in gold and if we recognize its importance to the economic structure of the world, we will take an active interest in conferences and programs which affect gold," he stated, and went on to call for the free circulation of the metal, which he said would do more for world recovery than the establishment of any system of controls regardless of how trustworthy.

•

The three-day sixteenth annual meeting and convention of the Prospectors' and Developers' Association at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, was a highly successful one, although perhaps under last year's peak turncut. It was a most diversified and interesting get-together, with old friends renewing acquaintances, and distinguished men from the Federal Department of Mines, as well as several of the provinces, aiding in making the convention an outstanding one. The speeches had plenty of variety, with the program generally and the attendant success, again reflecting in great measure the dynamic vitality of President MacMillan. Further, the convention had more of an international atmosphere, with the opening luncheon and closing banquet being addressed by visitors from the south, in addition to which experts from the U.S.A. dealt with the outlook for base metals.

•

Since 1940, when it had a membership of less than 100, the Prospectors' and Developers' Association, has grown from a small provincial body to a great national mining organization with a present membership of over 1,200.

•

One of the most important announcements to reach the ears of the prospectors at the convention was that of George C. Bateman, Canada's wartime metals controller, and a member of the Atomic Energy Control Commission, in that search for and development of radio-active minerals has now been opened to private enterprise and private competition. Uranium has played the chief role in the development of releasing atomic energy and as a consequence greatly increased supplies of uranium becomes of paramount importance. The lack of results from attempts at international co-operation in controlling atomic energy has led to throwing wide open prospecting for uranium in Canada. Private industry and private prospectors now will be not only permitted, but encouraged to take over the responsibility for the production of radio-active minerals. For security reasons however, the government will be the only buyer of ore or concentrates. As there is no established market price for these minerals the price will have to be set by the government, but Mr. Bateman believes that the price will be such as to offer a real incentive to mining companies and to prospectors to prospect for and develop these mineral deposits. A strong demand for these minerals is expected for years to come as the development of atomic fission is one of the great fundamental scientific advances of all time.

•

Shareholders of Frobisher Limited, one of the leading Canadian exploration and development companies, were informed at the annual meeting that very large holdings had been obtained in six large scale producers in the making. Three of the properties are in production, two more will have reached the production stage in the spring, and one property may eventually prove to be the most important of the six. The scope of the company's operations is worldwide. Increased production is expected this year at its Connemara mine in Southern Rhodesia, at the Guayana mine in Venezuela, and the Keno Hill property in the Yukon. The first mill unit at the Giant Yellowknife will be ready early next Spring and New Calumet Mines, in the Ottawa River area, may pay an initial dividend late this year. The Kilembe copper-cobalt property in Western Uganda is the second big possibility

(*Continued on Page* 43)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Critical Period Ahead

BY HARUSPEX

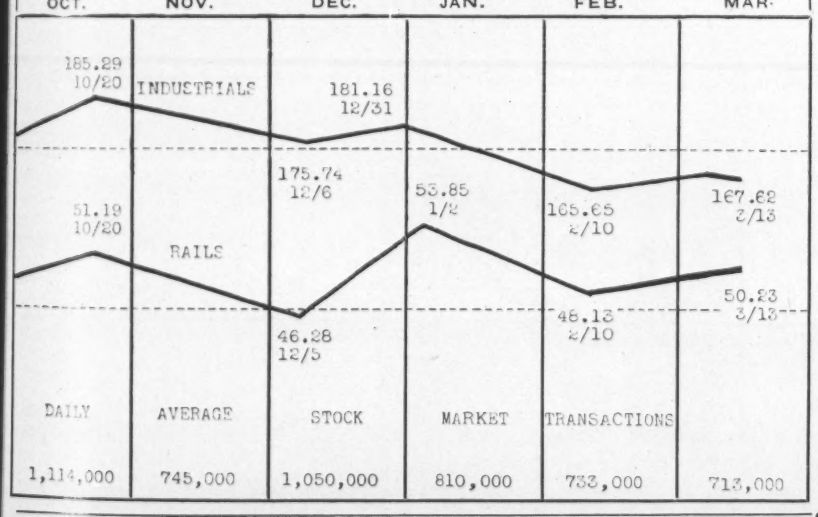
THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: While the decline of 1946-7 went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental market turnabout has yet been reached. The Shorter Term trend of the market is downward, with testing of the major 1946-7 support points now in progress.

Our Forecast of January 31 stated: "While we have previously pointed to the inability of the market, over recent months, to respond to constructive earnings and dividend news as an unfavorable omen, and, while our bias toward the broad outlook remains conservative, it is yet too early to say that the market is now resuming the main downtrend. If such is the case, however, a likely point of first support for worthwhile rally would be around 165/163 on the industrial average—this being the area at which the 1946/7 drops were stopped."

There followed a rally to February 2 and then a 12-point break on the Dow-Jones industrial average which made an extreme low on February 11 of 164.07. The market has subsequently shown the most sustained rally of the year. Whether the rally, now in its fifth week, is to carry further is an open question. At the best, however, we would doubt an advance beyond the 175 level, followed by renewed decline. Alternate procedure would be resumption of the decline here.

From the news standpoint, the market faces a critical period over the month or two ahead, based upon anticipated Russian pressure in various European areas as a counter-move to the Marshall Plan. There is also evidence of a hesitant tone in general business. We advise continuation of a cautious course, with cash or buying reserves ample.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



When Making An Investment . . . .

DO YOU LOOK FOR SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL AND CONTINUITY OF INCOME?

If so, investigate the record of

CORPORATE INVESTORS LIMITED

(Canada's Oldest Investment Trust having Redeemable Shares)
Dominion Incorporation 1931

1. A Capital gain of 58.1% over last 10 years. (March 1938 price $5.50; current price March, 1948, $8.75.)
2. A Dividend increase of 100% over a period of 15 years of uninterrupted payments. (16-cent rate in 1933 steadily increased to 32 cents by 1947. Current rate is 8 cents per share each quarter.)
3. Diversification among the securities of almost one hundred of our strongest Canadian companies.

NOTE: These shares are a legal investment for the funds of Canadian Life Insurance companies.

We offer as principals

300,000 shares Class "A" $1.00 Par Value

CORPORATE INVESTORS LIMITED

Price—$8.75 per share to yield 3.65%
(subject to change)

Interesting booklets describing this investment are available upon request.

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be furnished on request.

S. R. Mackellar & Co.

Established 1926
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
27 MELINDA STREET TORONTO 1 ADELAIDE 4911
(S. R. Mackellar, Sole Partner)

Vancouver—
a City with a Future

The City of Vancouver is Canada's third largest city and principal western seaport. It is strategically located with extensive lumbering, fishing and agricultural industries, as well as mining, being carried on in the surrounding territory.

In addition it is an important manufacturing centre with more than 1,000 diversified industries.

We offer, as principals, the new issue of

City of Vancouver
3½% Debentures
Due April 1st, 1968
Denomination: $1,000
Price: 99.00 and interest, to yield 3.57%

The City has shown consistent growth, its population increasing over 39% from 1936 to 1947. Total tax collections, including both current taxes and arrears, for the past ten years, have averaged 102.9% of the current levies.

A circular will be forwarded upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
of

The Waterloo Trust and Savings Company

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31ST, 1947

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Office Premises, Waterloo, Kitchener and Preston, including Safe Deposit Vault, etc., and fixtures — Kitchener, Waterloo, Galt and Preston		$ 341,140.41
Other Real Estate		18,917.98
Mortgages	$ 378,252.49	
Interest accrued	7,606.29	
		385,858.78
Loans on Securities, including $26,398.90 against Company's own stock		89,487.12
Dominion and Provincial Gov't Guaranteed Bonds	48,842.18	
Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds	975,035.82	
Canadian Municipal Bonds	41,753.64	
Other Bonds and Stocks	68,793.34	
		1,134,424.98
Other Assets		65,658.20
Advances to Estates under Administration		19,822.57
Cash on hand and in Banks		165,014.44
		$ 2,220,324.48

GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT

Mortgages (including Agreements for Sale, $73,991.73 covering mortgaged properties sold)	6,024,835.78	
Interest accrued	62,180.29	
		6,087,016.07
Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds	13,173,413.22	
Dominion and Provincial Gov't Gtd. Bonds	505,219.29	
Canadian Municipal Bonds	1,694,043.67	
Other Bonds and Debentures	209,155.07	
		15,581,831.25
Stocks		192,472.79
Demand Loans against Securities		161,947.85
Cash on hand and in Banks		1,017,514.34
		$23,040,782.30

ESTATES, TRUST AND AGENCY ACCOUNT

Mortgages	848,182.76
Bonds	3,925,651.30
Sundry Trust Investments	631,716.16
Cash on hand in Banks	817,564.99
Inventory value of unrealized Estates Assets	5,609,647.64
	$11,832,762.85
	$37,093,869.63

FORD S. KUMPF, President.

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Capital (Paid Up)	$ 1,500,000.00
General Reserve	525,000.00
Dividend declared (Paid Jan 2, 1948)	37,500.00
Provision for Dominion & Provincial Government Taxes	50,784.01
Profit and Loss	107,040.47
	$ 2,220,324.48

GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT

General Guaranteed Investment Receipts	6,420,588.09
Trust Deposits	16,620,194.21
	$23,040,782.30

ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCY ACCOUNT

Trust Funds for Investment	6,203,292.64
Advances from Capital Funds	19,822.57
Inventory value of unrealized Estates Assets	5,609,647.64
	$11,832,762.85
	$37,093,869.63

P. V. WILSON, Managing-Director.

DIRECTORS

President
FORD S. KUMPF
Waterloo

Vice-Presidents
LOUIS L. LANG, Galt — HENRY KNELL, Kitchener

GEORGE A. DOBBIE, Galt — SENATOR W. D. EULER, Kitchener — P. R. HILBORN, Preston
W. L. HILLIARD, M.D., Waterloo — W. H. SOMERVILLE, C.B.E., Waterloo
ALLAN HOLMES, Galt — WM. HENDERSON, Sr., Waterloo — H. L. McCULLOCH, Galt
J. E. F. SEAGRAM, Waterloo — T. W. SEAGRAM, Waterloo
F. H. SCHNEIDER, Kitchener — H. C. KRUG, Kitchener

P. V. WILSON
Managing-Director

OFFICES
WATERLOO - KITCHENER - GALT - PRESTON

ABOUT INSURANCE

Some of the Problems of Insurance Buyers for Business Firms

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is not unusual to hear criticism of the fire and casualty insurance business at meetings of organizations of business men. One complaint is that the cover should be made more flexible and that the procedure should be less complicated and the cost more reasonable.

While buyers as a rule do not claim that the profits of the insurance companies are too high, many hold that the expense factor is altogether too burdensome, although they do not by any means place all the responsibility for this state of affairs upon the companies.

IT is true that business firms are becoming more insurance minded all the time, but it is also a fact that they are becoming increasingly interested in insurance costs and in the broadening and simplification of insurance coverage. Of course it is generally recognized that no business enterprise is safe without adequate insurance for the protection of its capital values and the conservation of liquid assets, yet there are many insurance buyers who believe that the cover should often be more flexible; that the procedure should be less complicated; and that there are unnecessary complexities, archaic practices and methods which constitute a hindrance to the prompt and efficient conduct of the business at a reasonable cost.

From time to time these buyers go on record in public with a statement to the effect that, despite statistics showing a steady decline in the rate level for certain forms of coverage over a rather lengthy period, fire insurance for instance, the country's insurance bill is still too high. While buyers in most cases do not claim that the profits of the insurance companies, by and large, are too high, it is rather widely held that the expense factor is altogether too burdensome, though they do not by any means place all the responsibility for this state of affairs on the companies.

Expense Factors

It is usually admitted that this expense rate is not due to any deliberate mismanagement or flagrant waste by company officials, but rather to the duplication and complications of regulatory control imposed by outworn machinery outside the business or to methods complacently tolerated within it. There is no doubt that the regulation of the insurance business by each of the Provinces of Canada and each of the States of the United States, instead of by one central authority in each country, with the medley of insurance legislation and multiplicity of reports and returns required under this system, increases the expense of doing business, and interferes with the smooth functioning of the machinery by which insurance protection is provided.

Some time ago a prominent supervisory official expressed the opinion that there should be a broadening of the coverages available under one contract, so that the insuring public could obtain wider protection under a single policy issued by a single company. There is virtually no danger nowadays in depending upon one regularly licensed for a large amount of insurance, owing to the reinsurance facilities which are now available and the increasing practice of pooling large risks which spread any losses that may occur over a wide area and the treasuries of many companies.

As pointed out by the head of the insurance department of one of the leading motion picture corporations, the insurance buyer first and foremost seeks security, as the insurance he buys must be backed by a company which will be solvent not only when a loss occurs but until the loss is adjusted and payment made. He referred to a recent casualty insurance claim involving a minor which extended over a period of twenty-four years.

Company Requisites

In his view, the company with which the insurance buyer deals must be non-technical in its loss adjustments and must have well equipped claim and engineering departments. As he must regard his insurance policy as a contract, the buyer must know what interpretations the courts may place upon the words in that contract, and his insurance contract must be able to stand the test of unfriendly litigation.

He regards the insurance policies he buys as his company's assets, for, as he says, when a plant has become a smouldering ruin, the asset which the plant represented is now represented by the insurance policy, and the policy is either a good asset or is not a good asset.

He recognizes the fact that the insurance problems of any two corporations may be vastly different, not only because of processes, values, hazards, etc., but for financial reasons. In the case of his own corporation, he says, it makes a tremendous investment in a single picture, but no one can prophesy with any certainty what will be the return from that particular picture, although it is true that this averages out over a year's production.

He regards it as illogical for his corporation to insure against minor risks of loss, when it knowingly assumes much greater business risk without insurance. On the other hand, he realizes that the manufacturer of a standardized article turned out at a closely calculated cost to meet a highly competitive market should not leave himself exposed to uninsured losses which may seriously distort his operating costs. Accordingly, the problem of the insurance buyer is to develop a well balanced plan fitted to his particular company's background.

Three Chief Functions

From his standpoint, insurance has three principal functions to perform for industry: first, to protect assets; second, to stabilize costs; third, to provide certain technical services such as boiler and machinery inspection, fire protection and accident prevention. He regards loss prevention as an important activity of the insurance buyer, in the way of carrying on a constant educational campaign in his own organization, and by keeping a day to day analysis of losses as to cause, amount, loss ratio, etc.

It is his opinion that the progressive insurance buyer cannot remain entirely detached from the insurance world, but must be interested in all important developments in the business to the extent they affect the securities which he holds in the way of insurance contracts. He is concerned about anything which may unfavorably affect the institution of insurance, and is for anything that is good for insurance, while opposed to anything that is bad for it.

Often, he says, the buyer is asked with an air of great expectancy what he wants in the way of new or improved insurance, the buyer evidently being expected to pull something new out of a hat, a solution to all his insurance problems. What the buyer wants, he adds, is not anything radical, but wants principally to solve his immediate problem, by cutting through the forms, restrictions, rules, manuals and bureaus, and to make a contract with the insurance company, free from technicalities, direct, simple, understandable and to the point.

With respect to the instituting of a program of research in the insurance business, he thought that if it was carried out on a scientific and detached basis, and the facts developed acted upon, it would result in accelerating the progress of the business in all directions and would increase the confidence of the public in the institution of insurance as a whole.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
Agency Inquiries Invited
B. C. DAHLMANN, Res. Vice-Pres., Concourse Bldg., Toronto, ELgin 3355
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

WHEN YOU WRITE FIRE INSURANCE— Write PILOT!
HEAD OFFICE: 199 BAY ST. TORONTO
• Pilot offers you every advantage on fire insurance that Pilot gives you on automobile insurance — quick claims service, intimate knowledge of the field, a Canadian company close to its business. Automobile, fire, personal property floater, burglary, cargo, elevator, teams, plate glass, general and public liability — fidelity and surety bonds.
AGENCY ENQUIRIES INVITED
PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

1947-48
WHO'S WHO IN CANADA
B. M. Greene, Publisher

Is now being printed and will be ready for distribution in the fall of 1948.

With this issue, we mark 37 years of consecutive biennial publication of the standard Canadian reference work. This volume, revised and brought up to date, will contain some 1800 pages with about 4000 biographies, illustrated with halftone engravings.

A limited edition is being printed and the type is melted down after the press run. The greater part of this issue is already sold. If you require WHO'S WHO IN CANADA, please place your orders early. Our last three editions were sold out before publication and numerous orders could not be filled.

Orders from editorial offices, libraries, clubs, government departments and executives' offices will be filled first in order received.

Price - $10.00 Prepaid
INTERNATIONAL PRESS LIMITED
Head Office: 9 Richmond Street, East,
TORONTO 1 — CANADA
The Editor welcomes communications from editors, university heads, public relations officials and individuals suggesting names for inclusion, which will be treated in confidence.

INSURANCE — A VITAL FORCE IN CANADIAN ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE IN CONSTRUCTION

Proof that the Canadian people have faith in the future of their country is demonstrated by their eagerness to build — and to own — homes. In 1946, for instance, 63,637 dwelling units were constructed in Canada. Yet, the demand for homes continues unabated.

The value of residential construction accounted for only 43.6% of the total of all construction in Canada in 1945. New factories, warehouses, office buildings, service establishments, stores, railroads, highways and harbour constructions, brought that total to more than half a billion dollars; giving employment to thousands of people from unskilled workers to highly skilled artisans.

An active, healthy construction industry reflects the general health of the Canadian economy — an economy protected and stabilized by the vital force of insurance. Reaching every phase of enterprise, insurance supports and strengthens the justifiable confidence of the Canadian people in the material progress of their country.

As a firmly established "Tariff" company, the "Union of Canton" has confidence, too, in the future of Canada — a confidence justified by its record of world-wide achievement for more than a century.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED
FIRE • MARINE EST. 1835 GENERAL INSURANCE
Head Office For Canada: Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto • Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada
COMPANIES OF THE "UNION OF CANTON" GROUP
BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED • THE BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
BEAVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Also under same management in Canada: THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
52.C

Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to know the extent of the fire and casualty business done in this country by a company named the Eagle Fire Insurance Commpany of New York. Is this an old-established company, and what is its capitalization and its assets and liabilities in Canada, as shown by government figures, if same are available?

D.G.M., Hamilton, Ont.

The Eagle Fire Insurance Company of New York is an old-established company, having been incorporated in 1806. It has been doing business in Canada since 1936 under Dominion registry, with Canadian head office at Toronto. Its authorized, subscribed and paid up capital is $1,000,000. Latest published Government figures show that its total assets in Canada at the end of 1946 were $196,472, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $108.202, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $88.270. In 1946 its net fire premiums in Canada amounted to $79,751, while its net casualty premiums totalled $35.590. Its total income in Canada was $117,-831, while its total expenditure was $117,154, made up of: fire claims, $37,730; casualty claims, $20,686; taxes, $5,065; fire commission and brokerage, $23,841; other fire expenses, $12,191; casualty commission and brokerage, $10,550; other casualty expenses, $7,091. Policyholders are amply protected, and all claims are readily collectable.

• •

Import Bans Needed

(*Continued from page* 38)

ducing some actual figures; none of the other people who support the 90-cent dollar seem to have done so.

Let us turn now to the tourist situation. Over the past three years the balance of tourist expenditures between U.S. and Canada has run as follows (in millions of dollars):

	1945	1946	1947
Expenditures of U.S. tourists in Canada	$163	$214	$230
Canadian tourists in U.S.A.	81	131	152
Balance	$82	$83	$78

It is conceivable that, with Canadian dollars 10 per cent cheaper, Americans might spend another $25 millions of their own money on coming to this country. (This means that their outlays in Canadian dollars up here would go up from $230 millions last year to about $280 millions.) It is also conceivable that, with American dollars costing us 10 per cent more, we might buy $10 million less of them. This would put the total saving on tourist account at a maximum of $35 millions.

And, finally, what about capital investment in this country? As the previous article in this group pointed out, the money that was flowing into Canada before July 1946 was coming here in large measure as a sort of speculation. Americans then thought that, with our dollar valued at only 90 cents, there was a good chance of its going up to par. Would they think, if we now put our dollar down to 90 cents, that we would soon put it up to par again? Obviously not! So there is no likelihood of an inflow of the same (rather undesirable) type that took place in 1945-6.

In fact, if we look at the prices at which our Canadian securities are selling in New York we see that even the best of them, Dominion government bonds, are selling at a discount (compared with prices up here) of fifteen or sixteen per cent and less desirable securities are selling at discounts of more than 20 per cent. This shows pretty conclusively that a discount on our dollar of only ten per cent would not tempt any money of this sort into Canada; the discount would have to be fifteen or twenty per cent.

As for the more desirable sort of capital inflow, the money that comes in to develop our industries and resources, it probably goes on fairly steadily as long as the country's prospects are good. Any change resulting from movements of the exchange rate are likely to be very short-lived. However, we might put down an item of $10 millions on this account.

We can now add up the savings and other gains of U.S. dollars resulting from the proposed move. They run as follows:

Possible Annual Savings and Other Gains from Reducing our Dollar 10 per cent

	(millions of U.S. dollars)
Reduced imports	$100
Increased exports	
gold	15
other	10
Tourist account (both directions)	35
Capital inflow	10
Total	$170

And so we are led to estimate that, *at the very outside*, the 90 cent dollar could only produce savings of $170 millions, as compared with the target of $350 millions. Thus we are forced to the conclusion that the 90 cent dollar would not do the trick—it would at the very outside only go half way towards the target.

So it is not a choice between a 90 cent dollar and the government's control program. A good many of the controls would be needed to get anywhere near the target, even if the dollar had been put down to 90 cents at the same time.

We are surely forced to the conclusion that the amount of good that this plan would do—$170 millions at the very outside—is not worth disturbance it would cause in terms of higher prices and the interference with our trade overseas. It is better to do the whole job in a discriminating way by means of the new controls rather than use the indiscriminate 90-cent dollar in place of some of them.

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from page* 41)

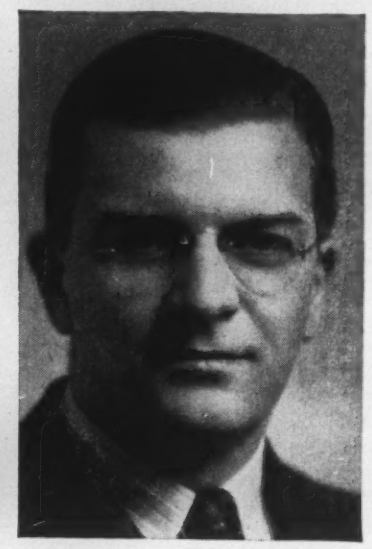
in Africa, and it is expected a proposed drilling and development program will develop 10,000,000 to 15,-000,000 tons, the objective aimed for to warrant production on a tentative 3,000-ton per day basis. New acquisitions have been made consisting of property adjoining the Connemara, and as development proceeds it is hoped the property will eventually become a 1,000-ton per day operation. Policy of the company has been to place its resources into the developing of high grade ore as this type of security is felt to be better than paper currency under conditions now existing.

•

With diamond drill hole No. 88 returning an assay of $76.65 over two feet at Dickenson Red Lake Mines, the extension of the Campbell south zone now has a drilled length of 550 feet, with another 350 feet to be tested to the boundary. The next hole is being set up 100 feet closer to the Campbell line, and a drive is advancing towards this area from Dickenson's fourth or bottom level. In a letter to shareholders, dated March 1, A. W. White, president, advises that drilling to date on extension of the Campbell vein has indicated an average value of approximately $22.75 per ton. It is anticipated from this area alone the company can reasonably expect a minimum of 200,-000 tons to a preliminary depth of 500 feet. The ore picture at Dickenson is splendid, Mr. White states, pointing out that in the shaft area above the fourth level underground development has indicated orebodies which should exceed 300,000 tons. Ore mined and sampled there has averaged $11.30. This area alone, he says, warrants the erection of an initial milling unit of 300 tons per day. Two other important areas have yet to be explored underground. As previously mentioned the Gold Eagle Mines mill has been purchased and can readily be increased from its present rated capacity of 150 tons to from 200 to 300 tons, and on 200 tons a day, a good margin of profit is expected.

CANADA LIFE APPOINTMENTS

A. G. MacKenzie



J. Q. Strong

John Bain

Announcement has been made by The Canada Life Assurance Company of three appointments in its Agency Department. A. G. MacKenzie, formerly Assistant Superintendent, becomes Superintendent of Agencies; J. Q. Strong, formerly Assistant Superintendent, becomes Assistant Comptroller of Agencies; John Bain, formerly Manager of the Estate Service Division, becomes Assistant Superintendent of Agencies.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

R. H. CAMPION
Manager for Canada

Sixty-Eight Yonge St.
TORONTO 1

E. S. HEATON
Assistant Manager

Our agents represent
the one who pays the premium **and the one who pays the loss**

Agencies and provincial management offices
from coast to coast and in Newfoundland

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SURETYSHIP

Growth and Stability were Continued In 1947 By These Aggressive Multiple-Line Companies

CONFIDENCE

Efficient Agents and Branch Offices Serving Policy Holders Coast to Coast

INSURANCE

TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Financial Statements upon request

Company Reports

Maritime Tel. and Tel.

ANNUAL report of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1947, shows gross revenues for the year of $4,234,707, an increase of $252,350, or 6.3 per cent over the preceding year. Net income was down at $645,769, against $662,677 in 1946. Operating expenses, including taxes, increased $455,254, or 19.3 per cent.

Dominion income and excess profits taxes applicable to 1947 decreased by $273,496. Under the Dominion-provincial agreement, a 5 per cent provincial income tax was imposed, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1947, amounting to $53,648, and in addition to income taxes, other taxes increased by $17,711. The result was that the increase in revenue and the net decrease in taxes were almost balanced by the increase in other operating expenses.

The imposition of excess profits tax will be discontinued on and after Jan. 1, 1948, and under present regulations, the income tax rate for 1948 will be 30 per cent Dominion and 5 per cent provincial, a total of 35 per cent. The excess profits tax for 1947 amounted to $63,074.

Working capital as at December 31, 1947, totalled $1,630,305, compared with $1,178,159 at December 31, 1946.

Certificate of Registry No. C1124 authorizing Liberty Mutual Insurance Company to transact in Canada the business of automobile insurance and plate glass insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W L HARRINGTON.
Chief Agent

Can. Gen. Investments

MARKET value of securities held by Canadian General Investments Ltd., at Dec. 31, 1947, was estimated at $13,072,721, indicating an excess in value over book value of $4,040,341, reports Arthur Meighen, president, in the annual statement. After deducting liabilities, including provision for a dividend of 17½ cents paid to shareholders on Jan. 15, 1948, the net assets, including cash and accrued interest and dividends, had a value of $13,540,281 at Dec. 31, 1947, compared with $13,606,772 at the end of 1946.

On a per share basis, net apparent liquidating value was $22.54 compared with $22.65 a year ago, $22.27 at the end of 1945 and $18.26 at Dec. 31, 1944. Income from investments for 1947 totalled $683,403 and, after expenses of $32,588 and transfer of $22,185 to investment reserve, there remained net profits of $628,631. This was equal to $1.47 per share compared with net profits of $562,899 or 93.7 cents per share for the year 1946.

As a result of changes in investments, profits totalling $452,132 were realized on securities sold, etc., and this was added to capital surplus which totalled $5,155,830 at the end of 1947.

Waterloo Trust

THE thirty-fifth annual report of the Waterloo Trust and Savings Company, for the year ended December 31, 1947, shows that it had a considerable increase in business during the year. Guaranteed funds, represented by deposits and investment certificates, totalled $23,040,782, an increase of $2,263,669 from the previous year. Estates and trusts totals, after distribution of a considerable number of estates during the year, showed an increase of $431,000. These increases brought the total business of the company to $37,093,869. Net profits for the year were $168,306, and after adding the balance of $101,734 brought forward from 1946, paying taxes of $48,000, dividends of $75,000, transferring $30,000 to investment reserves and writing $10,000 off office premises, the balance carried forward was $107,040.

Dominion Bridge

AT ANNUAL meeting of Dominion Bridge Co., shareholders were told demand for company's products continues to be gratifying and work on hand insures another busy year provided the company can obtain the necessary steel supplies. It was stated there is a definite trend in the industry toward use of metals other than carbon steels and much development work has already been accomplished in this direction.

Imperial Tobacco

FINANCIAL statement of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1947 shows net earnings moderately lower than for the preceding year at equivalent of 57.5 cents a share on outstanding ordinary stock as compared with 61 cents a share for 1946.

Net for the year under review amounted to $5,991,153 as compared with $61,237,801 the year before, and, after full provision for dividends on both classes of preferred stock which amounted to $548,467 against $481,800, and on the ordinary stock, earned surplus carried forward amounted to $2,586,793 against $2,570,778 in 1946.

The balance sheet reports the sale during 1947 of new $10 million issue of preferred stock, net working capital being shown up over $9.5 million at $30,280,735 as compared with $20,731,342. Current assets are up at $40,273,024 from $31,262,576 at end of 1946 with cash about $370,000 lower at $4,852,794; investments up $2,160,000 at $5,045,000 and inventories 6.9 million greater at $29,574,834. Current liabilities decreased by over $500,000 to $9,992,289.

Do all your plans hinge on an INDIVIDUAL?

Providing for the welfare of your heirs is a long-range undertaking. You may have named an individual as your Executor; but have you considered how circumstances may have changed when the time comes for him to administer your estate?

By then he may be carrying added responsibilities. Age or ill health may have made him inefficient. He may have moved far away.

Such considerations emphasize the value of Montreal Trust's continuing, expert handling of estates. In naming us your Executors, you make permanent provision for your family's security and peace of mind. May we give you details?

Capital Reserves and Surplus in excess of $7,500,000

MONTREAL TRUST
Company

Head Office: 511 Place d'Armes, Montreal

HALIFAX • TORONTO • WINNIPEG • EDMONTON
VANCOUVER • VICTORIA • CHARLOTTETOWN
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. • LONDON, ENG. • NASSAU, B.W.I.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

DIVIDEND NO. 4

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the above shares for the period from and including January 1st, 1948 to and including March 31st, 1948.

The said dividend will be payable on or after April 1st, 1948 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 4 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1948 by cheque which will be mailed on March 31st, 1948 from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

The Income War Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose registered Shareholders will receive with dividend cheques a Certificate of Tax Deduction, and Bearers of Share Warrants must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

March 9th, 1948.
425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Take your time
BUT ACT NOW

Scrambling to make a Will when danger threatens is probably better than not making one at all but the preparation of such an important document should not be left to the confusion of a last minute rush.

Making a Will is something that can easily be attended to before emergencies arise. This duty should not be neglected. The logic and advantages of appointing a Corporate Executor and Trustee are obvious and well recognized.

All that is needed to get the job done, and done well, is to ask us to help you plan your Will, which we shall gladly do without charge. You can then have it drawn in proper legal form, naming The Royal Trust Company your Executor and Trustee, execute the Will and file it with us for safekeeping.

It is not wise to be
A MAN WITHOUT A WILL

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
CORPORATE SECURITY PERSONAL SERVICE

Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

Canadian Chartered Bank Shares

A comparison of the shares of seven Canadian chartered banks

A copy is yours for the asking

Cochran, Murray & Hay
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
ADELAIDE 9161
DOMINION BANK BUILDING TORONTO